

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 158.]

JULY 1, 1807.

[6 of Vol. 23.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Authentic PARTICULARS of the FALL of MOUNT RUFFI or RUFFIBERG, in SWITZERLAND, together with OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES of that disastrous EVENT.\**

SEVERAL accounts of this awful catastrophe have already appeared in this and other countries, but they are, for the most part, incomplete, many of them being exceedingly incorrect, and none of them containing any precise enquiries respecting the probable causes that produced it. To elucidate this important subject, M. Saussure examined on the spot with philosophical accuracy, every thing that could tend to the establishment of such facts as might give confidence to the inhabitants of mountainous countries, who, from deceitful appearances, might apprehend a similar misfortune; and that might excite others to retire from situations exposed to real and impending danger.

The place in which this dreadful calamity happened, is in the canton of Schwitz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Lowertz, on two sides, and the mountains of Ruffiberg and Rosi on the others. Here, says a person writing on the spot, but three weeks ago, was one of the most delightfully fertile valleys of all Switzerland, green and luxuriant, adorned with several little villages full of secure and happy farmers. Now three of these villages are for ever effaced from the earth, and an extended desolation, burying alive several hundred peasants, overspreads the valley of Lowertz.

Early in the evening of the 2d of September, an immense projection of the mountain of Ruffiberg gave way, and was precipitated into this valley. In four minutes it completely overwhelmed

three villages, and parts of two others. The torrent of earth and stones was more rapid than that of lava, and its effects as irresistible and terrible. The mountain in its tremendous descent carried trees, rocks, houses, every thing before it. The mass spread in every direction, so as to bury completely a space of charming country more than three miles square. The force of the earth was so great, that it not only spread over the hollow of the valley, but even ascended to a considerable height on the side of the opposite mountain. A portion of the falling mass rolled into the lake of Lowertz, and it has been calculated that a fifth part of it is filled up. On this lake are two small islands, celebrated for their picturesque beauty: of these one is famous for the residence of two hermits, who were fortunately absent on a visit when this event took place; the other has been long known on account of the remains of an ancient castle, once belonging to the house of Hapsburg. So large was the body of water raised, and pushed forward by the falling of such a mass into the lake, that the two islands, and the whole village of Seven, at the northern extremity, were for a time completely overwhelmed by the swell. A large house was lifted from its foundations, and carried to a distance from the spot where it formerly stood.

Mountains by the action of water, air, and frost, have universally a tendency to dissolution, and being reduced to their original particles, return to the bottom of the sea whence they probably arose; and where perhaps they are formed anew.

This decomposition generally operates by such slow degrees as to escape observation; but on some occasions it announces itself by sudden separations which overwhelms a whole country, annihilating the inhabitants, and leaving nothing behind but the image of disorder and destruction.

The almost spontaneous decompositions that have happened in different

\* This account is partly translated from an able Memoir presented by M. T. Saussure to the Philosophical Society at Geneva; partly from the narrative of M. J. H. Meyer, and partly from the published observations of other eye-witnesses.

countries, manifest that mountains which seem to announce an approaching fall, by a too great inclination of their layers, and by a want of unity in their parts, do not form flakes capable of lying waste on a sudden the neighbouring country, if they do not vary in their state of aggregation and in their composition. These undoubtedly produce calcareous dribblings, but their fall in general is successive and almost regular; we can daily observe the effects, and are able before-hand to shelter ourselves from them; thus the frequent decompositions which have happened in Mont Blanc, and the steep hill near it, have not been attended with any serious catastrophe to the inhabitants of that country.

But if the composition of a mountain varies, if one or more hard and inclined layers succeed layers, which are tender and susceptible of being decomposed by water, the hard layers remain entire whilst that which is below wastes away. In consequence of this waste a space totally void, or filled with soft and incoherent matter, forms itself in the interior of the mountain. The upper layer being whole, but wanting a point of support, separates and sinks down at once in all points. It takes the place of the decomposed layer, and rolls to the foot of the mountain with a velocity proportionate to its degree of inclination, and to the motion acquired in the act of sinking. Such is nearly a sketch of the causes which produced the fall of the Diablerets, of Mount Chede near Servoz, and lastly of Mount Ruffi, or Ruffiberg.

This mountain, which is also called Rossberg, or Rosenberg, contains several parishes and estates; but these divisions are arbitrary, and not determined by any natural cut or division; that the names of Gnippe, Spitzbühl, Steinerberg, and Rossberg, which have been given, with certain relations to the drifted mountain, are only different pastures of Ruffiberg, through which the drifted sections have passed. Besides, this last name is adopted in preference to that of Rossberg, lest it should be taken for Rotzberg, a mountain of a very different appearance in the neighbourhood of Stantz.

Ruffiberg, according to M. Ebel, is elevated eight hundred and six toises above the sea, and five hundred and eighty-six toises above the lake of Zug, or the lower part of the vale of Arth, into which this mountain is partly fallen. This vale,

rich in pasture, is a league and a half in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, at its western extremity towards Arth, a village situated on the border of the lake of Zug, and half a league at its opposite extremity towards the lake of Lowertz.

Ruffiberg is composed of layers of mixt, and layers of freestone, which descend towards the bottom of the valley of Arth, in a direction parallel to the slope of the mountain, and making an inclined angle of twenty-five degrees.

The similarity that predominates in the composition and arrangement of Rigi and Ruffiberg, led MM. Ebel, and Escher, to suppose that these two mountains were formerly united; for they are both composed of stones, rounded by the action of water, and of sand united by a cement partly calcareous and partly argillaceous, which is very often of a red colour. This cement, which is pretty hard, becomes destroyed in time by the action of the air and of water, and the surface of the rock then has the appearance of a worn pavement. The pebbles of which it is formed, are chiefly of a yellowish green, and have rough and compact fracture of secondary calcareous stones, apparently without any petrifications. Here are also found secondary petrosilex, quartz, red jasper, reddish free-stone, and lastly granite; but the last is scarce, always of a red colour, and might be easily mistaken for porphyry. It is remarkable that all these stones bear no relation to the stones of the neighbouring mountains which are calcareous, blue, and have a lamellated or saline grain; and it is likewise singular that in bulk they never exceed seven or eight inches square.

The revolution which has heaped into this place such an enormous quantity of pebbles, rolled probably from a distance, has been followed by a subsequent revolution, which has brought upon these mixtures, and into the bottom of the vale, large blocks of granite, similar to those found on Jura and Saleve. Similar ones are to be met with on Mount Rigi, even at the height of two hundred toises above the lake of Lucerne, in ascending this mountain on the side of Weggis. Some are also to be seen on Ruffiberg, at the height of eighty toises between the village of St. Anne, and the hamlet of Buachen, near the lake of Lowertz. They are here so accumulated, as to exclude every other kind of stones, and it would be impossible not to think one's self on a soil purely granitic, were one not diverted from



from this opinion by a general inspection of the country. These blocks are always detached. Their presence being solely limited to the lower parts of the mountain, their green or white colour, and their large size indicate that they never enter, and never have entered into the composition of the mixt layers.

The separation and falling of Ruffiberg took place at five o'clock in the evening. It was the consequence of the rain which fell abundantly in this country throughout the summer, and particularly during the four and twenty hours preceding the 21 of September. It had however ceased before twelve at noon; and at the moment of the catastrophe, it was quite clear.

This event was not caused by the fall of the summit of the mountain on the inferior parts, but by an entire bed of layers, which, from the base, up to the summit of Ruffiberg, (being one hundred feet thick, one thousand feet wide, and nearly a league in length) was separated from the lower layers, and slid parallel to their planes, into the bottom of the valley, with a rapidity inconceivable for such trilling inclination.

The peasant who conducted M. Saussure in his excursion on this mountain, had been an eye-witness to the spectacle. He resided in the direction of the drifted section at Ober-Rothen, a hamlet situated on the declivity of Ruffiberg; was engaged in cutting some wood near his house, and within six or seven paces from the place where the drifted section passed. He heard on a sudden a noise like a thunder-storm, and at the same time felt under his feet a kind of trembling. He instantly quitted the place, but had scarce proceeded four or five paces, before he was thrown down by a current of air. He got up immediately. The devastation was begun, the tree which he had cut down, the house he had inhabited, every thing disappeared, and he saw, according to his own expression, a new creation. An immense cloud of dust that immediately succeeded, threw a veil over the whole country.

Some accounts relate, that this catastrophe had been attended with flame and a sulphureous smell. But the most credible witnesses perceived nothing of the kind. Some colliers were burning charcoal on the road which the sliding section took; and it is possible that the sudden dispersion of their ignited heaps might have produced an appearance of flame.

The generality of the inhabitants of

the country affirm, that the falling did not continue three minutes, and that it was felt at the same time both at the top and foot of the mountain. Though this calamity was sudden and unexpected, it had been preceded several hours by certain indications, which it is of importance to record, as they may at a future time induce people to escape from danger; and because they are the consequences of causes that determined the rapidity with which the fallen part slid from its base.

An inhabitant of Spitzbühl, a farmer residing about two thirds of the way up the mountain, heard amidst the rocks about two o'clock a kind of cracking, which he attributed to supernatural causes, and immediately ran down to Arth to procure a clergyman to come and quiet it. Almost at the same instant at Under Rothen, a little village at the foot of the mountain, Martin Weber, while striking his spade into the ground, to dig up some roots, saw the earth spirt up with a gentle explosion, and a kind of whizzing against his head. He left his work directly, and went to relate to his neighbours the phenomenon, for which they could not account.

The shepherds, who still live in places intermediate to these two stations, assert that, from morning and throughout the day, the mountain emitted a noise even to the moment when the separation happened. This they affirm was accompanied with such an agitation, that at the villages of St. Anne and Arth, situated within twenty minutes' walk of the places laid waste, all the moveable goods in the houses staggered as if in a state of animation. Nothing, however, was either felt or heard at Schwitz, which is only a league and a half from the scene. The noise heard previously to the catastrophe, proceeded from the breaking of the layer which had been undermined; it did not begin to sink and slide until all its parts had been disunited.

M. Saussure ascended the summit of Ruffiberg by its eastern side, passing through the village of St. Anne. The slope is always easy, and may be ascended on horseback. The ground on this part is covered with orchards, meadows, and fir-trees, thinly scattered; the rock which serves as a base to the vegetable earth is not perceptible, we only see here and there large blocks of mixt stone, but these blocks have been a long time detached. They are found in a kind of little vallies, with which the mountain is

furrowed from the top to the base; and seem to testify that Ruffiberg, in different epochs, and on different parts of its surface, has suffered dissolutions similar to that which has lately happened.

The summit\* of the mountain has not fallen: it presents a horizontal line, which unites two inclined planes, covered with grass; one plane directs itself towards a point intermediate to the lakes of Zug and Egeri, and the other descends towards the lake Lowertz. It was upon this last surface, and about a toise below the summit, that the separation began to be felt. The direction it pursued was, before this catastrophe, slightly cut like a gutter, or little valley, rather deep towards the bottom of the mountain, but losing its cavity near the summit. Along this way, throughout the meadows and wood, were to be seen blocks of blend here and there, half buried.

The east side of the driven cliff towards Schwitz, evidently shews that in the tract made by the separated section, the higher layers sunk vertically on the lower ones, by reason of a void space formed between them, in a direction parallel to their planes, and to the slope of the mountain.

This side presents a cut, or vertical wall, which was not seen previously to the drifting: the height of the wall, above the upper surface of the drifted and fallen section, shews the thickness of the pressing layer† at the summit of Ruffiberg. This cut is about fourteen feet high, near the top of the mountain; but it increased insensibly, and at some distance lower it seemed to be above one hundred feet. It then gradually disappeared under the rubbish of the drifted part. The rock constituting this wall is a calcareous and argillaceous free-stone disposed into layers, of which the section only is visible; they degenerate into marl, and, finally, into clay, by the action of water. The parts most accessi-

ble to this liquid are clay. Those to which it cannot insinuate itself are free-stone, generally speaking; for the different layers are not alike susceptible of decomposition. Their plane in the top of the mountain descends towards the bottom of the valley, parallel to the slope of Ruffiberg, under an angle of twenty-five degrees. This angle is least towards the middle and lower part of the mountain, for its slope from the bottom to its summit has the form of an arc, whose chord must be supposed to be up in the air. This wall, and all the beds of which it is formed, are split transversely to the direction of the fallen part by large and almost vertical clefts.

The layers of free-stone and clay are contiguous. There may be seen, however, between them, just below the summit, a layer of pulverulent coal blended, with clay. This layer was not above an inch thick. The upper part of the cut is covered sometimes with vegetable earth, and sometimes with great blocks of blend, which never mix with the free-stone, and are of a different nature. It was in some measure the weight of these blocks on the layers of the softened free-stone which occasioned their pressing, and, finally, their falling into the bottom of the valley. It is also to be conceived that the lower layers were decomposed before the upper ones, by the introduction of water through the clefts. This liquid, after having arrived at their lower extremity, insinuated itself between the layers, run parallel to their plane, towards the foot of the mountain, and decomposed them throughout their whole length.

The vertical section of this cut or wall, parallel to its length, appeared to be in a great measure owing to a vein of calcareous spar, which covers, like a varnish, the surface of the wall brought to view by the pressure. The vein thus cutting vertically several layers of free-stone has established between its parts a solution of continuity which has occasioned a clear fracture, and on a distinct plane.

The west border of the driven cliff terminates insensibly, and does not, like the east border, present a vertical cut, or wall. We shall now notice the space included between these borders.

The summit of the mountain is an horizontal line that unites two planes of turf, inclined and supported against each other in form of a roof. About a toise below this summit, and in an horizontal length

\* There was formerly on this summit a fort, which served for an advanced post in the ancient wars which the Swiss sustained against the Austrians. Though M. S. went to the spot, he could not discover the slightest vestiges of masonry, or buildings of any kind. He was, notwithstanding, assured by others that some traces still remain.

† This indication is correct only as it relates to the soil near the summit, for in that place alone there was pressure without falling towards the bottom of the valley.



length of two hundred and sixty paces, the soil begins insensibly, on a slope of twenty-five degrees, to divide itself, and in a soft argillaceous earth covered with turf, to present numerous fissures, often transversely to the course of the dissolved section. These fissures are wider and nearer each other, the further they are from the summit of the mountain.

We find here and there, casually, among these fissures in the vegetable earth and clay, isolated fragments of trunks and branches of trees converted into coal of a smooth, brilliant, trapezoidal, and lamellated break, and transverse to the direction of the woody fibres. These fragments are often cylindrical, and bear only on their exterior surface the mould of vegetable fibres. One of them was fourteen inches long, and nine broad; but in general they are much less. They are not at all pyriteous, no more than the rest of the mountain. Their presence in this place was known before the separation, and did not contribute to that event. They are not found in large quantities, except on the summit of Ruffiberg. The entireness of the ranges of turf included between the fissures, shew that there was no decomposition of the part near the summit of the mountain, but merely a sinking, which is manifest from the height of the scarp, or cut, of free-stone, at the foot of which these fissures are discoverable. Their number increases proportionably in descending, and they soon multiply and enlarge to such a degree, as to present nothing but blocks of argillaceous earth overturned in every manner. It is here, and about thirty toises below the summit, that one could discover green wood, which had all at once changed place with the bed of earth on which it vegetated. The further falling of this wood is much dreaded; but such fears do not appear, at least for the present, to be well founded, because the sinking is complete. The agitation which resulted from it has given the present soil a solid station. The wood itself stands on a plane, inclined at most about twenty-five degrees, and this slope is too gentle for it to make much way, by the mere effect of inclination. Some few trees may be separated, or, perhaps, rooted up, but they will not glide with all the ruin of a dissolution to the foot of the mountain, until the layer of free-stone, or blend, which forms their basis, shall have been destroyed, and softened by the action of water, and this

decomposition seems to require a long series of years.

A manuscript of 1352 relates, that a village, named Rothen, once stood on that part of Ruffiberg where the late calamity happened. Tradition, confirmed by several monuments, informs us that this village was destroyed by a catastrophe very much like the one now described, and it has been rebuilt by little and little, and chiefly within a century, on the ruins of the ancient village. We can conclude but little from the past in elucidation of the present, in events so little susceptible of calculation; but it appears to M. Saussure, in offering conjectures on this subject, that it would require much longer than a century to effect this softening of the layers.

The fall of the ruins of the drifted part, is at present, much less to be dreaded than that of some parts of the mountain which have not been removed. All the vertical range of freestone which forms the eastern border of the dissolved part must fall; for the principles of destruction are in a very advanced state and precisely similar to those which produced the last separation.

A month after this catastrophe, and when much rain had fallen in the interval, the Ruffiberg daily resounded with the explosions of rocks made with powder to form a way across the fallen part; yet there had been no remarkable changes effected among the ruins. Some stones suspended here and there between blocks of softened clay took a more fixed situation but they gave but little way, and there had been no such motion in the wood as to apprehend its gliding further.

The ruins in parts parallel and inferior to this wood become stoney or composed of great blocks of blend, with interlayers of softened clay: it declines on the west border by a scarp or cut of blend placed below the principal ridge. Thus were formed two stony torrents, which after having descended in a parallel direction one above the other towards the S. E. and destroyed the little villages of Spitzbühl, Ober Rothen, and Under Rothen, situated on the slope of the mountain, reunited at its foot, traversed the valley of Arth, which is here half a league broad, and, by extending themselves, covered three fourths of its length to the distance of a league: they proceeded on one part to heap themselves at the foot of Mount Rigi, and on the other to fall into the lake of Lowertz.

There

There are still seen on Ruffiberg, along the western border of the fallen parts, some scattered houses which have almost miraculously escaped the destruction. The houses, excepting one at Spitzbühl, have not been abandoned since the catastrophe, notwithstanding the injunction of government to that purpose; but the inhabitants reside with the remainder of their flocks in perfect security.

The separated part, in covering three fourths of the valley of Arth, and in despoiling this space of every trace of vegetation, has not spread its ruins in an uniform manner. The largest blocks of blend have formed, in the direction of the current of the fallen part, a little hill that blocks up the valley quite across. This little hill is divided into two prongs at its extremity towards mount Rigi, and it is conjectured that its summit is 200 feet above the ancient level of the valley. The rocks which compose the elevation diminish in number and size, the further they are from the line of impulse. The lower parts of the ruins particularly on the east side, almost entirely consist of clay and of yellow, grey and black marl: this marl has a black tinge in the part heaped on the lake of Lowertz, and its neighbourhood, because the soil, naturally mossy in this place, was furrowed and thrown up by the large blocks of stone which are buried there.

Most of the rivulets which descend from Rigi and Ruffiberg emptied themselves into the lake Lowertz before the fall of Ruffiberg; but, as they are stopped by its ruins and lost in the interstices, they again flow back on the land, and here and there form ponds. People have attempted to give them an outlet, especially on the side of the lake Lowertz which empties itself by its western extremity into the lake of Lucerne. The lake of Zug has no communication with it, but flows on the side of the town of the same name, with a direction and fall almost contrary to that of the lake Lowertz.

Some fears were at first entertained that these rivulets would not direct their waters towards Arth or Zug, or any new course, and that they would overflow the countries, but there is nothing at present to justify such alarms. The lake of Zug has not changed its level. Saven, a stream that empties the lake Lowertz, contains neither more nor less water than before the dissolution, and the ponds are not sensibly increased although much rain has fallen.

Arth, situated on the western extremity of the valley, has suffered no injury. The first village destroyed between Arth and Lowertz is Goldau, next Huelock and then Bussingen which are entirely buried; and lastly at the eastern extremity of the valley, the village of Lowertz which has lost more than two thirds of its buildings.

Goldau is buried more than one hundred feet below the hillock formed by the event. The inhabitants were crushed by enormous rocks, and their lives terminated in an instant. But Lowertz, which is not totally destroyed and in a great measure received only the softened clay from the borders of the fallen part, presented a much more distressing scene. The space which this village occupies and all its vicinity present the image of an agitated sea. Here and there are perceived on its surface the beams of ruined houses, and the branches and roots of trees thrown down; a cadaverous smell for a long time was every where perceived; the remaining inhabitants, with countenances melancholy and bewildered, were, when M. Saussure was present, busily engaged in searching for and guarding the remnants that had escaped from this species of shipwreck. It was there, probably, that many of the inhabitants thus buried, wished for the arrival of death, like that of a friend, and had to prolong a wretched existence in a living tomb.

"I passed (says M. S.) two days in these devastated places, and traced them in various directions. I was prepared to attend to the solicitations of the wretched, who were truly entitled to seek of a stranger some consolation to their misery. I was mistaken in this expectation. Not an individual demanded charity, and it was only on my interrogations that they related their misfortunes."

The account from another intelligent observer is as follows:—It was about a week after the fall of the mountain that our route through Switzerland led us to visit this scene of desolation; and never can I forget the succession of melancholy views which presented themselves to our curiosity. In our way to it we landed at Arth, a town situated at the southern extremity of the lake of Zug; and we skirted along the eastern boundary of the ruins, by the side of Mount Rigi, towards the lake of Lowertz. From various points on our passage we had complete views of such a scene of destruction as no words can adequately describe.

Picture



Picture to yourself a rude and mingled mass of earth and stones, bristled with the shattered part of wooden cottages, and with thousands of heavy trees torn up by the roots, and projecting in every direction. In one part you might see a range of peasants' huts which the torrent of earth had reached with just force enough to overthrow and tear in pieces, but without bringing soil enough to cover them. In another were mills broken in pieces by huge rocks separated from the top of the mountain, which were even carried high up the opposite side of the Rigi. Large pools of water were formed in different parts of the ruins, and many little streams, whose usual channels had been filled up, were bursting out in various places. Birds of prey, attracted by the smell of dead bodies, were hovering all over the valley. But the general impression made on us by the sight of such an extent of desolation, connected too with the idea that hundreds of wretched creatures were at that moment alive buried under a mass of earth, and inaccessible to the cries and labours of their friends, was too horrible to be described or understood. As we travelled along the borders of this chaos of ruined buildings, a poor peasant, bearing a countenance ghastly with woe, came up to us to beg a piece of money. He had three children buried under the ruins of a cottage, which he was endeavouring to clear away. A little further on we came to an elevated spot which overlooked the whole scene. Here we found a painter seated on a rock, and busy in sketching its horrors. He had chosen a most favourable point. Before him, at the distance of more than a league, rose the Ruffiberg, from whose bare side had rushed the destroyer of all this life and beauty. On his right was the lake of Lowertz, partly filled with the earth of the mountain. On the banks of this lake was all that remained of the town of Lowertz. Its church was demolished, but the tower yet stood, and the ruins, shattered but not thrown down. The figures which animated this part of the drawing were a few miserable peasants, left to grope among the wrecks of their village. The fore ground of the picture was a wide desolate sweep of earth and stones, relieved by the shattered roof of a neighbouring cottage. On the left hand spread the blue and tranquil surface of the lake of Zug, on the margin of which yet stands the pleasant village of Arth, almost in contact with the ruins, and trembling even in its preservation.

We proceeded, in our descent, along the side of the Rigi, toward the half buried village of Lowertz. Here we saw the poor curate, who was a spectator of the fall of the mountain. He saw the torrent of earth rushing towards his village, overwhelming half his people, and stopping just before his door. What a situation! He appeared, as we passed, to be superintending the labours of some of the survivors who were exploring the ruins of the place. A number of new-made graves, marked with a plain pine cross, showed where a few of the wretched victims of this catastrophe had just been interred.

Our course lay along the borders of the enchanting lake of Lowertz. The appearance of the slopes on the eastern and southern sides told us what the valley of Goldau was a few days since; smiling with varied vegetation, gay with villages and cottages, and bright with promises of autumnal plenty. The shores of this lake were covered with ruins of huts, with furniture and clothes, which the vast swell of its waters had lodged on the banks. As we were walking mournfully along toward Schwitz, we met with the dead body of a woman which had been just found. It was stretched out on a board and barely covered with a white cloth. Two men, preceded by a priest, were carrying it to a more decent burial. We hoped that this sight would have concluded the horrors of this day's scenery, and that we should soon escape from every painful vestige of the calamity of Schwitz. But we continued to find relics of ruined buildings for a league along the whole extent of the lake; and a little above the two islands before-mentioned, we saw lying on the shore the stiff body of a peasant which two men were examining, to ascertain the place he belonged to. Our guide instantly knew it to be the body of one of the inhabitants of Goldau.

If we had not been detained at Strassburgh waiting for passports for ten days, we should have been in Switzerland on the 3d of September, probably in the vicinity of the lake of Lowertz; perhaps under the ruins of Goldau. Several travellers, or rather strangers, have been destroyed; but whether they were there on business or for pleasure, I know not. Among them are several respectable inhabitants of Berne; and a young lady of fine accomplishments and amiable character, whose loss is much lamented.

The

The following is a tolerably exact account of the loss sustained:

- 484 individuals—dead.
  - 170 cows and horses—dead.
  - 103 goats and sheep—dead.
  - 87 meadows entirely destroyed
  - 60 meadows damaged
  - 95 houses entirely destroyed.
  - 8 houses damaged and uninhabitable.
  - 166 cowhouses, barns or stables entirely destroyed.
  - 19 cowhouses, barns or stables, damaged.
- The total damage is estimated at least at 120,000*l.* sterling.

*For the Monthly Magazine*  
ACCOUNT of the FIRST EXPERIMENT of  
the PUBLIC USE of GAS LIGHTS.

ON Thursday evening the 4th of June, the first public exhibition of Mr. Winsor's Gas Lights took place in honour of his Majesty's birth day, in the lighting of a great length of lamps, similar to the side of a street, at a considerable distance from the carbonizing furnace. This experiment was made on the wall which separates the Mall in St. James's Park from Carlton House Gardens. The works had been for some time in preparation, and private trials had previously been made, to prove the air-tightness of the tubes of communication: which were of tinned iron, with soldered joints, except at certain distances where they are otherwise cemented together for the convenience of removal. The diameter of the long pipe is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; it commences in the two close carbonizing iron furnaces in Mr. Winsor's house in Pall Mall, one capable of containing and coking four pecks, and the other two pecks of common pit or sea coal; and by means of stop cocks, one or both of these furnaces can be made to send its gas into the pipes above mentioned; which first proceed south, about ten yards underground, until they enter the Prince of Wales's Gardens belonging to Carlton-house. From hence the pipe proceeds W. for about one hundred and forty yards, rising gradually against the garden wall, to which it is affixed, until it arrives at the NW. corner of the garden; whence it is conducted one hundred and fifty-three yards S., on the top of the wall which separates the Prince's from Marlborough-house Garden, to the door at the SW. corner of Carlton Gardens. Here the first light or illumination was produced by a thin and broad stream of gas from a small tube or branch from the pipe; which gave a very brilliant light in the open air without a glass cover.

From this point the communicating pipe proceeded along the top of the wall for two hundred and fifty yards in an east direction, to the private door in the wall opening into the Mall, having on it thirty-two tubes or burners, inclosed in glasses of different shapes and constructions, and some naked burners without glass covers. On one of the piers of this private door, a four-branch gas burner with reflectors, in imitation of the Prince's feathers had a very pleasing and appropriate effect. From this private door, the tube proceeded fifty yards further, withinside of the wall, to the back gates of Carlton Gardens, and there terminated in a grand transparency erected over the gate-way, consisting on one side of a number of cut-glass stars and other devices, with gas-lights behind each, besetting the crown and letters G. R. The transparency after a while was turned round and exhibited on the other side in illuminated letters the following ode:

Sing praise to that power celestial,  
Whom wisdom and goodness adorn!  
On this Day—in regions terrestrial,  
Great George, our lov'd Sov'reign was born.  
Rejoice,—rejoice, 'tis George's natal day.  
Oh, hail this glad Day so propitious,  
When GEORGE our dread Monarch appear'd,  
Remembrance to Britons delicious,  
Of a King, as a parent rever'd.  
Rejoice, &c.

Vouchsafe, then, ye pow'rs celestial  
Long health to a life so endear'd;  
The greatest of blessings terrestrial  
God send to our King so rever'd!  
Rejoice, &c.

The inflammable gas, which is quite transparent or invisible, began to flow in the pipes soon after eight o'clock, and a lamp-lighter, or person with a small wax-taper (the evening being quite serene), appeared and lighted the gas issuing from each burner in succession: some time after, a very large burner or assemblage of small streams of gas was lighted on the top of the transparency, which was not however illuminated for a long time afterwards.

The light produced by these gas lamps, was clear, bright, and colourless, and from the success of this considerable experiment, in point of the number of lights, the distance and length of pipe, hopes may now be entertained, that this long-talked of mode of lighting our streets may at length be realized. The Mall continued crowded with spectators, until near twelve o'clock, and they seemed much amused and delighted by this novel exhibition.

Your's, &c.

F.  
Fr



For the Monthly Magazine.

On M. PESTALOZZI'S NEW METHOD of INSTRUCTION, by C. L. STRÖM, of COPENHAGEN.

THAT the first instruction of children is a matter of the greatest importance, is admitted by all; as on it depends, in a great measure, their progress at a more advanced age, not only in arts and sciences, but in wisdom, the guidance of which they will stand in need of during their whole life. In proportion as the education of the child is conducted according to reason, will the man be able to improve upon it, and learn to conduct himself in, or to extricate himself from, such affairs and difficulties, as require presence of mind and a sound judgment. Such has always been the opinion of the sages who have turned their attention to this subject; and accordingly several of them have, from time to time, pointed out errors, and endeavoured to remove or rectify such errors as they observed. Their efforts have not been fruitless; but much still remains to be done, and it would seem that the completing of the reform was reserved for Pestalozzi.

The principal object Pestalozzi had in view was to conduct the elementary instruction in such a manner that the reform he proposed might have an influence upon the whole life of the pupil, with respect to his manner of thinking, reasoning, and acting. Finding that all our knowledge is derived from three elements, *language, numbers, and form*, he has divided elementary instruction into three branches.

The first, that which regards languages has for its object to *initiate the child in the physical world, and to regulate the impressions thereof*. Beginning with the observation and the naming of visible objects, as, for instance, the human body, plants, &c. he by degrees leads to the noticing of the different parts of these objects, the relative situation of their parts, their connection, their qualities, their uses, &c. thus gradually multiplying the sensations, the perceptions, and the general ideas of the children, till they have acquired the elements not only of physics, of natural history, of anthropology, and of several sciences of which it forms the basis, but likewise, at the same time, a grammar, the rules of which the children have themselves found by practice.

The second is a *kind of arithmetic, but wholly intuitive*, beginning with the numbering of visible objects; for instance,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 158.

apples, leaves, stones, &c. and continuing the calculations by means of tables constructed in a particular manner for that purpose; it teaches by degrees the children to understand with facility all possible numerical relations, and to apply them by heart, or without the aid of ciphers, to all the calculations usually required in common life.

The third is a *species of geometry, but wholly adapted to the capacity of children*:—a preliminary geometry, the demonstrations of which are not founded on mathematical reasoning, but solely on the evidence derived from ocular inspection. It begins with making the children observe, on a table constructed for that purpose, horizontal and vertical lines, and their different parts: then it shews the mode of constructing angles and squares, their sections, the relation of these sections to each other, the oblique and curve lines, the circle, &c. and all this in a manner which not only enables the pupils to judge, with the greatest precision, and without the assistance of instruments, of the true form, size, and just proportions of all visible objects, but leads him to geometry properly so called.

With these exercises of the eye and the mind, Pestalozzi combines those of the hand. The child who, by the use of the geometrical tables, has acquired an idea of proportion and symmetry, is excited to acquire it in a still greater degree by executing the same things on a slate. After having exercised himself in tracing regular lines, in forming with them angles, squares, and other figures (always giving an account of what he does), he begins the *art of writing* by tracing the first lines of the letters and the letters themselves in a series of squares; an exercise by which he lays the foundation of a steady, free, and bold hand-writing.

At the same time he begins the *art of drawing*, by tracing, in similar series of squares, figures which he copies from another design, traced in the same manner. These exercises give facility not only in drawing regular figures, the models of which the children accustom themselves to find in their own imaginations, but likewise the designing of maps or other works, the exact proportion of which astonishes all those who see that all this is done without having recourse to either rule or compass.

The above are the elements of M. Pestalozzi's art of instruction, as far as it can be put in practice without the aid of the pupil's parents. The mode of communicating

cating them to the children is quite simple. All the objects of instruction being arranged in such a manner as to leave no doubt with respect to their truth, they do not require any explanation on the part of the preceptor: nothing more being necessary, but to shew to the child that which is to be taught, acquainting him at the same time with the name of the thing which he has observed. It is thus Pestalozzi proceeds.—The master names the thing when pointing it out to the pupils, who express what they see by the same word that has been used by the master; and in general they recite their lessons all together, and in cadence. At the end of each paragraph, the master puts some questions relative to the objects which have just been treated of, that he may learn from the answers of the pupils, whether they have sufficiently imprinted it on their memory, or whether it will be necessary to repeat the lesson.

Though the above account gives but a faint idea of what is done in a school where every thing is calculated for oral demonstration, this sketch may nevertheless suffice to shew to those even who are least versed in the art of teaching, that the spirit of Pestalozzi's method is very different from the common routine. The following are the different points which seem to characterise his discovery:

1. *The elements of instruction are fixed by M. Pestalozzi with greater precision than they were before.* The elementary instruction of children generally commences with reading, writing, and ciphering: but no one inquires why it should be so. Pestalozzi at last proposed this question, and has endeavoured to solve it himself. In searching for the way which nature herself indicates for the development of the mental powers, he has found the basis of all our knowledge in language, numbers, and form, whence result the abovementioned three branches of elementary instruction; and if he has not been able to exhaust the enquiry, he has at least the merit of having first pointed out the road, and made considerable progress.

2. Every one will admit that in making these three elements the basis, and putting off the art of reading to a more mature age, he has preserved an intimate connection between the different branches of elementary instruction, and, by these means, a conformity hitherto unknown in the progression of the whole art of instruction.

The arts of reading, writing, calculating, and design, had not before any rela-

tion: but in the new method all the branches of elementary instruction are conjoined with each other by a natural progression.

3. To imprint these elements on the minds of the children, *he uses the common mode of intuition, but in an improved manner*; for instead of a simple passive impression which objects make spontaneously on the senses (in which the essence of intuition had hitherto been placed), he has made the culture of the mind an indispensable condition of it; and, as for the gradation from what is known to what is not known, which has always been observed in exposing the objects to the eyes of children, he has adopted it in the strictest manner, not regulating it with respect to the objects, but the progressive capacity of the children.

4. It is generally a distinct character of his method *to observe a strict gradation throughout*, so that each part, and in particular each fundamental part, be indelibly imprinted on the mind before any other be added; and with this view he has combined all the points of his system with such order and precision, that the child, in increasing his knowledge, is only continually adding small supplements to the notions he had already acquired.

5. Another characteristic trait is, that, according to his method, *knowledge is not communicated to the children by reasoning with them, but by furnishing them with the words which they must use in acquiring a knowledge of things.* This circumstance gives to his method a mechanical air: but if the spirit of this instruction be duly attended to, it will soon be seen, that the teacher, who seems to be loading the memory with words, is only furnishing the terms most proper to express the sensations which the child himself experiences.

6. This method is not less remarkable *by being founded altogether upon practice.* The common mode of teaching is by means of certain rules which are given to the children, to be by them applied to the objects of instruction. Here the teacher only gives them exercises; but in performing these exercises, they are made to practise the rules without having them formally pointed out to them; and it is not till after the children have acquired the necessary expertness in any art, that they are led to draw thence the rules of it. Virtue itself, according to this system, must have become a faculty before the actions be regulated by maxims.

7. Lastly, by facilitating the execution of



of his system, Pestalozzi has merited the gratitude of all who are employed in the instruction of children. *His elementary books do not, as is commonly the case, give separately the objects of instruction in the method of teaching; but they give the matter itself in the proper words and forms,* so that the master who follows them literally, will attain his aim without any danger of going astray. It is on this Pestalozzi rests his assertion, that any person who is not altogether deprived of reason may teach according to his method; that every mother, even the most simple, may herself direct the lessons of her children; and that even a child who is a few steps farther advanced than its brothers or sisters, will be enabled to instruct them with success.

Thus the method of Pestalozzi will avoid all the inconveniencies to which the common mode of instruction is exposed; and, on the contrary, there will result from it advantages incompatible with the other.

In the common method of education, the child who, during its first years, was left to the pleasing impressions of the objects around him, and to his own ideas, must at the end of that period change all at once his accustomed manner of instructing himself, and adopt another, the contrast of which is sufficient to create disgust. Here, on the contrary, the first glimpse of discernment which is noticed in the child gives occasion to its first lessons; and the mode of instruction changes so little as it grows up, that the knowledge acquired at the age of maturity is only a continuation of the notions which the child had, as it were, imbibed with its mother's milk. The advantage of this must be obvious. As instruction from the very beginning has only the appearance of play, and as it preserves this character in all the gradations that are to be gone through, the child learns with the greatest ease, and at the same time with the greatest solidity, every thing which it is necessary to teach him; and gaily proceeding on the road towards perfection, he almost imperceptibly reaches the goal. No new encouragements are required to rouse the attention of the pupil; this has been sufficiently provided for by the objects which strike the senses, by the exact gradation with which they are presented to them, and by the exactness with which the lessons are adapted to the capacity of each scholar; for it does not happen here, as in the common modes of instruction, that some

make astonishing progress, while others seem to be becoming from day to day more stupid. If his first elementary lessons be repeated with sufficient perseverance, no one will be left wholly behind.

These are considerable advantages: but let us see what effects the mode of instruction will have on the cultivation of the mind. According to the old method, the first notions were most imperfect and erroneous: that of Pestalozzi, on the contrary, does not admit of any incomplete, vague, or false, notions; there is a certainty in every thing he teaches, because it is drawn from mathematical science or visible nature; every thing is evident, because it is to the senses he addresses himself; nothing is barren, because each idea springs spontaneously from the exercise of the child's understanding. The facts cannot be either effaced or changed; for they are presented quite naked to the eyes of the child; they are imprinted on the memory by practice, and are adopted only in consequence of the child's own conviction. There is no room to fear lest the verbiage of an unskilful teacher should spoil these good effects; for this verbiage is precluded by the precision of the prescribed method; and the custom of making several children recite their lessons at the same time, has a tendency to keep attention alive.

We now come to draw conclusions:—the child by this species of instruction acquires a firm and solid foundation for almost all the sciences and faculties which he will stand in need of in the succeeding periods of life. For instance, on the first lessons are founded, on the one side, the practical grammar spoken of above, and on the other all the sciences which are intuitive; on the enumeration of sensible objects arithmetic is founded, not only that which teaches to calculate by heart, but that the operations of which are performed by means of ciphers; and, lastly, on the simple exercises of measuring and delineation, geometry properly so called, and the ability to form a judgment of all measurable objects, as likewise the arts of writing and design. But this is not all: this method of instruction, although it does not admit of reasoning, nevertheless implants the disposition to become a rational being. By providing that the child be not forced to adopt a single sentiment on the authority of another, but that all his ideas, all his judgments, all his conclusions, be  
derived

derived from himself, it causes his mind to be developed in a manner the most agreeable to the progress of nature, and he will in time become a rational being, whose conduct will be regulated by order, good sense, and reflexion. I may even venture to say, that his character will thereby acquire firmness, constancy, and solidity.

But it may be said, of what use is it to cultivate the understanding of the child, or even to impart a strong character, if nothing be done to inspire religion and morality? Undoubtedly, if Pestalozzi had been so imprudent as to neglect this most important part of education, he would deserve severe reproach; but no one has more seriously attended to it. His ideas relative to this subject are so remarkable, that they deserve to be well considered by all who are engaged in the education of children: but to put them in practice, the affectionate care of a mother is so absolutely necessary, that they will be found suitable only to domestic tuition. According to Pestalozzi, the same person who undertakes the teaching of the first primary elements of knowledge, should likewise be charged with the religious and moral education; and that the child's mother is fittest for this double task.

M. Pestalozzi explains himself in the following manner:—"What is it that gives birth to the idea of a God? how do I come to believe, confide in him, to be happy in loving him, to devote myself to his service, to be grateful to him, and obey his laws? I soon find that if I had not felt similar emotions towards men, I should never have risen to sentiments of love, confidence, and devotion towards God, nor acquire the pleasing habit of obeying him; 'for he who does not love his brother, whom he seeth, how can he love his heavenly father, whom he does not see?' On inquiring how these sentiments are awakened in the soul, it will be found that they are principally derived from the intimate relation which unites the child to its mother. The mother is impelled by instinct to watch over her child, to nourish him, to provide for his safety and well-being: guided by that instinct, she furnishes whatever is necessary for his subsistence; removes every thing that is disagreeable:—and the child, who has experienced the tender cares of his mother, at the moment when her assistance was necessary, feels himself happy with her: this is the nascent sentiment of *love*! An unknown object

presents itself to his eyes; he is overpowered and afraid; he begins to cry: the mother takes him in her arms, and endeavours to dispel his apprehension by caresses. The troubles of the child vanish in an instant; his tears cease to flow; and, smiling, he looks up to his mother without any mark of uneasiness. This is the nascent sentiment of *confidence*. The sentiment of *gratitude* and the habit of *obeying* are derived from the same source; and from the union of all these sentiments spring the first germs of *conscience*. By degrees, the child comes to discern, that it would not be just to disobey his mother; that undoubtedly his mother does not exist merely for the purpose of serving him; that those surrounding him are not made merely for his sake; and that he himself does not exist solely for the purpose of gratifying his desires: thus it is the sentiment of *duty* and *right* takes its rise. In the meantime the progressive energy of the child induces him to quit the hand of his mother: he has begun to feel his own strength; and, without being sensible of the change, he has begun to think that his mother is not so necessary to him as before. The mother, who notices the progress of his ideas, makes use of the favourable moment to suggest to him the most sublime sentiment: and, embracing him with more than usual tenderness, she says to him with a most solemn voice:—"My dear child, *There is a God!* of whose aid and protection thou wilt stand in need when thou thinkest thou may'st do without thy mother; *there is a God*, who will provide for thy happiness when it will no longer be in my power." From that moment the attachment and affections of the child will take a more elevated flight, he will give them to God: he will fulfil his duties, that he may please God, as he has hitherto fulfilled them for the purpose of pleasing his mother. Thus the affectionate care of the mother will secure the virtue of the child by means of religious sentiments, and strengthen his religion by means of the moral affections."

From the above sketch it is hoped that the method of Pestalozzi will appear deserving of the general attention which it has excited. By its concordance with nature, by the solidity of the instruction which it forms on the natural vivacity and gaiety of children, by the ease with which it leads to the sciences, by the disposition which it continually communicates to the mind,

and



and by the firmness of character which it is calculated to inspire, it has already charmed all those who have had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy to see the attention of two of your correspondents drawn towards the cruelty of permitting animals, taken for distress, to remain several days in the common pound without sustenance: but I fear that the law, as it stands at present, cannot remove the evil.

The case to which your correspondents allude must, of course, be understood of beasts taken *damage-feasant*; that is, doing damage to the tenant of the soil, by treading down his grass or the like: because distress for *rent-arrear* may now be impounded where taken; and it may be sold and the expences of keeping the same defrayed out of the produce; whilst distress for damage-feasant, being left as at common law, is regarded as a mere pledge or security to compel the performance of satisfaction for damage done, and cannot be sold or disposed of by the distreinor.

If a live distress of cattle be impounded in a common pound-overt (that is open over-head) the owner must take notice of it at his peril; and he, not the distreinor, must provide them with food and necessities: nay, if the distreinor give them meat, he cannot compel the owner to pay for it; and if they die for want of sustenance, it is the loss of the owner, even after a tender and refusal of damages. (Doct. and Stud. Dial 2 c. 27. Bl. Com. 3. p. 13.) For the common law of England, which is ever wise in principle, though sometimes insensible to those refinements which were, indeed, the growth of later ages, supposes that the owner will not fail to seek for and feed his beasts; and if not, it punishes him with their loss, rather than impose the duty of maintaining them on the distreinor, who is already damaged by their trespass.

Nor, it should seem, is the hayward of the pound obliged to feed them. For all pounds have not haywards; and when they have, they are officers in leets, and the law takes not any notice of them: and a pound is the pound of him that uses it; and if it be broken, he, not the hayward, shall have his remedy for pound-breach. (Per Holt, C. J. in Vaspor and Edwards's Case, Hil. Term. 13. W. III.) For otherwise they would not perish for want,

as the law supposes they may when it adjudges their loss to fall on the owner, if it so happen. It is however provided by the Stat. 1. and 2 P. and M. c. 12. that no distress of cattle shall be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-overt within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it is taken; that the owner may know where to find and feed, and replevy the distress.

If not owned or replevied, it is liable to be regarded as an *estray*; in which character it generally belongs to the lord of the manor as grantee of the crown. But for this purpose the cattle must be proclaimed in the church, and in two market-towns next adjoining the place where they are found, on market-days; and then if no man claims them, after proclamation and a year and a day passed, they belong to him without redemption. He who takes an *estray* ought to find it victuals; and to provide that it doth not perish for want of good keeping; but otherwise if a *distress*. (Hil. 4 Jac. B. R. per cur. in Bagshaw and Gallard's case). And if the owner claims them within the year and day, he must pay the charges of keeping and proclaiming them. From the time, therefore, when the lord regards such beasts as estrays, it is not likely that they will be in want of food; but this is not until after the first proclamation (Henly and Welch II. Mod. 89); before which indeed they may die. And though Holt C. J. in that case said that the keeping for which the owner must pay (if he redeems them) commences from the seizure; yet it must mean from the seizure as an *estray*, and not from the taking *damage-feasant*.

For *distress*, and not *seizure*, is the technical word for the first taking; and Holt in the same case said that the owner is subject to pay for no more than a year's keeping; which he might be, if it were to be computed from the impounding. Nay the law of distress and estrays is so different, that he who takes a distress may not interfere with it even for its benefit, as to milk a cow; but as an *estray* he may. (Cro. Jac. 147, 148. 1 Roll. Abr. 879. 3 Davy. 232). Indeed the law presumes an intervening time during which the distress will want food, unless furnished by the owner; and it has adjudged to him the loss accordingly.

It may happen, without the wilful default of the owner, that, as a distress, his cattle may have been impounded several days without his knowledge; or a wealthy obstinate man may estimate their loss as

of

of no consideration in the account of his feelings or his purse, and so may refuse to notice them; whilst it appears that there is no other person on whom the law casts the obligation to feed them.

It may happen also that the lord may neglect to seize and proclaim them as estrays; or the time which intervenes between their being impounded and the proclamation may be great; whilst it appears that he is not in the interim obliged to provide them with food. And though the hayward, if he be a humane man, or in the hope of being repaid, or by the command of the lord (in the expectation of its becoming an estray), will sometimes feed the distress; and though the owner, if he be a humane man, will not fail to repay him for it: yet this does not, and cannot always happen for obvious reasons. So that as the law now stands, in this age of benevolence and feeling, a *distress of cattle* (often very valuable animals) *taken damage-feasant, may perish in the common pound for want of sustenance: nay, it would often perish if humanity did not prevent it.*

Whilst such a case as this can exist, how unfrequent soever it may occur, it is a reproach to the Law; which should not leave what ought to be done to the discretion or feelings of any man, but should make it compulsory on him; which should take to itself the merit of "commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," without borrowing any thing from the refinement of public manners or individual compassion.

If it were my object to interest the feelings of the reader, I might justly draw a very affecting picture of the misery of dumb animals confined for days without food, in a small inclosure, without any shelter from the weather, or any thing to lie down upon but mire and dung. I might speak of the mute language of their pain, which no passenger stops to construe; and their patiently standing hour after hour, with eyes closed and head drooping, in a corner of this wretched place, which no passenger sees. But those who are born to be the champions of humanity need not themselves be tortured in order to teach them the rights of suffering creatures: it is enough that they see or are told what justice and humanity require. A reformation might easily be effected in the case before us by making the year and day begin to run from the time of impounding; and by giving a lien on the distress for the costs of keeping from that time. But perhaps the law of distress

may need a complete revision: and I am told that a person, high in the law, some time ago alluded to it in the House of Commons, and promised to bring forward a bill which had this for its object.

Your's, &c.

P. H. F.

Stroud,  
April 20th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE taste prevailing in this and other European countries for Oriental Literature, promises to contribute much to the improvement of philology and learning: and when classic scholars engage in this pursuit, the more eminent Greek writers will richly share in the general benefit, by light reflected upon them from the East. The acknowledged derivation of the Greek from the Asiatic languages, the high antiquity of Homer, his frequent use of terms in the sense which they bore in the parental tongue, are circumstances that occasion obscurities in many places of his immortal works, which the skill of those acquainted only with later Greek authors has been by no means able to remove. Such obscurities the critics and commentators, instead of elucidating by more enlightened criticism, have, from their want of acquaintance with the languages of Persia, Arabia, Chaldea, Egypt, and Judea, passed over unobserved, or at least unexplained. As this subject is new and, as I conceive, important, I propose, through the medium of your useful and well conducted miscellany, to submit an example to your classical readers; and if it should appear worthy of their attention, I shall send for publication a series of remarks upon the several books of the Iliad, combining, in the order of those books, critical observations with etymological enquiries.

I select that example which first occurs to my memory, though perhaps not the most striking that might be adduced.

Hector, it appears from many passages of Homer, was the chief, if not the only means of repelling the Greeks; and in acknowledgment of his courage, skill, prudence, and vigilance, in the defence of Troy, his fellow-citizens had the gratitude to appropriate a tract of land to his only son, who was born during the latter period of the siege, and whom the father, to commemorate a circumstance which reflected so much honour upon his valour, called *Zamindar*, which, in the language of the Persians (no very distant neighbours) signifies lord of the land, and which to this



this day, in Hindostan, denotes a landholder. This the Greeks, with little variation, pronounced Scamandrios. On the other hand, the citizens, wishing to perpetuate the incident for which the land was bestowed, and at the same time intimating that his son when grown to maturity had the fairest title to rule a city which had been saved by the bravery of his father, gave the child, though yet an infant, the honourable name of Astyanax or king of the city. For this fact I have only the indirect authority of Homer; but as it is a fact which, in itself by no means improbable, serves to explain passages inimitably beautiful and appropriate, but inexplicable on any other supposition, any additional evidence for the truth of it will hardly be deemed necessary. When the amiable, but by the national prejudices of Homer, much-injured, Hector met for the last time Andromache, she had, it is said, her infant with her, in the arms of its nurse.

Παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσ' ἀταλαφρονα, νηπίον αὐτῆς.

Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλγικὸν ἀστυνόμον·  
Τὸν δ' ἔκταρ καλεῖσθαι Σκαμανδρίον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι

Ἀστυνάκτ', οἷος γὰρ ἔρυστο Ἴλιον Ἐκτωρ.

Il. vi 400—404.

Which is rendered by Cowper,

Thus winged with haste she came, and with  
like haste

The virgin nurse, infolding in her arms  
His yet unweaned and helpless little-one,  
Fair as the star of morn. Him Hector  
named

Scamandrius; but the citizens of Troy,  
Astyanax; for other guardian aid  
Effectual, none than Hector's Ilium knew.

Now, when Hector was delivered by fate to the hands of his savage enemy, Achilles, what sentiments were likely to rise on the occasion in the mind of the widowed princess? On being informed of the sad event, and, by the restoration of her senses, of which the information deprived her for a time, rendered capable of lamenting her fate, she proceeds in this pathetic strain:

He, doom'd himself

To sorrow, me, more sorrowfully doomed,  
Sustained in helpless infancy, whom, oh!  
That he had never begotten! Thou descendest

To Hades and the Stygian caves forlorn;  
Me leaving here a widow: and thy boy,  
Fruit of our hapless loves, an infant yet,  
Never to be hereafter thy delight,  
Nor love of thine to share or kindness more.  
For should he safe survive this cruel war  
With the Achæans, penury and toil

Must be his lot, since others will remove  
At will his land-marks and possess his fields.

Il. xxii. near the close.

How natural was it in maternal tenderness to apprehend, that, as the prowess of Hector had now proved ineffectual for the defence of the city, his son should be stript of the land, and to lament that he was now likely to become a mendicant and a slave in those domains of which he had once the prospect to be lord and sovereign? Yet, for want of attention to this circumstance, most critics, ancient and modern, have supposed this last passage to be spurious, as unworthy of Homer. "For while Priam lived, (they say) what probability was there, that his land-marks should be removed, and that he should be considered in all companies as an intruder and a vagabond?" "To this may be added (says Cowper) another reason, and perhaps not less weighty, for which its authority may be suspected. There never lived a more perfect master of the pathetic than Homer, and when he would touch the passions, he does it in the only effectual way, that is without seeming to do it. But in this passage there is an evident strain, an effort, a labour, to get at them:—a stile of writing that always disappoints itself, and is peculiar to poets who, feeling nothing themselves, have yet an ambition to work on the feelings of others." Heyne, indeed, the learned editor of Homer, pleads for the genuineness of the passage; yet, after adducing the arguments in its favour, acknowledges it to be incoherent and inappropriate. I cannot help observing farther, that Plato comments upon the two names given to the son of Hector, and appears, like modern commentators, to have been an entire stranger to the meaning of Scamandrius; from which we may conclude that he had no knowledge whatever of the Persian language. Even the title Astyanax he seems rather to perplex than explain, and the perplexity is felt by modern annotators. "Nec tamen (says Heyne on the place) nominis prioris causa est aperta; nec satis convenire etymon dices alterius; si ἀναξ ἀστὴρ est, quo modo convenit cum eo qui ἐρεται ἀστυ?" The answer to this question is, that the title was intended by the citizens to perpetuate the remembrance of Hector's prowess, and at the same time to intimate that the city which the father had saved, the son would, in preference to all other claimants, have a right to rule. The child, therefore, if he had lived, and the Trojans proved successful in defence of their city,

city, would have borne in his name a living monument of his father's glory, and a pledge of his right to ascend the throne of Priam in preference to any other of his descendants; and her disappointment in this respect led the weeping mother, with much propriety and pathos, to dwell upon the sad reverse of fortune which now inevitably awaited her only child. T.

*JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5.*

*Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.*

**P**ROCEEDING up Junk river to Canton, the scenery becomes more and more interesting every mile; the mandarins' seats more numerous, the grounds better cultivated, and laid out in gardens and orangeries, while large and populous villages present themselves at every winding of the stream, and tend not a little to embellish its banks. But what engages a stranger's attention more than all the rest, is the endless variety of Chinese boats and vessels of every description, from the sampan to junks of a thousand tons, continually passing and repassing before his eyes: of these the most curious and beautiful are the tea and passage boats. The former are long and very handsome. In these the tea is brought down from the interior provinces to Canton; when they have got a fair wind they make use of sails, but at other times they impel them along by bamboo poles, having a bench running along from one end of the vessel to the other, on each side, and close to the water's edge; on these ten or a dozen men (each with his bamboo) stand, and drive the boat with considerable velocity.

The Wampoa passage-boats, however, look like little floating castles, so elegantly are they painted and decorated. A dome raised several feet above the deck, and occupying two-thirds of the vessel's length, fitted up inside with tables, chairs, &c. all of excellent workmanship, serves as a cabin, where the passengers can sit and drink tea, or loll on sofas, at their ease; on the sides are stairs to ascend into the cabin, and the vessel inside and out, is varnished in the highest style: these occasionally make use of sails like the tea boats, but they for the most part are sculled by oars on each quarter. They charge a European from six to ten dollars for a

passage in one of these from Canton to Wampoa.

Mid-way between the two last mentioned places, we passed a beautiful white pagoda, called the Middle Pagoda; it is very high, slender, and apparently of exquisite architecture. At some distance from the factories we passed the ruins of two European forts, called the Dutch and French Folies; one of them situated on a little island in the middle of the river.

From hence to the European factories, the crowd of boats was so immense, that our progress was exceedingly slow; and night came on before we could reach the city: this, however, is perhaps the best time for a stranger to approach Canton; for then the concourse of boats and vessels of various descriptions, all highly illuminated; the chop houses on shore bedecked with great number of globular oil-paper lamps; the din of the Chinese language on every side; the clangor of their gongs, the shrill notes of their music, and the glare of their fire-works, all combine to form a scene so novel and striking, that the impression which it leaves on the memory, can hardly ever be erased!

It took us nearly an hour, to make our way through the throng on this part of the river, when the sight of European or rather Anglo-Oriental houses announced our vicinity to the factories, which are situated on the north-eastern side of Taa or Tigris.

The European factories at Canton extend a considerable way along the banks of the river, at the distance of about two hundred feet from the water's edge; they consist of a range of very elegant houses, each having the flag of the nation to which it belongs, hoisted from sunrise till sunset, on a flag-staff opposite to the gate of the factory.

Except the French, this range exhibited in day-time the colours of most of the European maritime powers; but the English factory or rather series of warehouses exceeds all the others both in elegance and extent: in this great and commercial city, the mart of European trade seems to be fixed at the British factory.

Here it is, that one beholds the bustle of Chinese merchants and people of all descriptions; the mountains (if I may be allowed the expression) of the most valuable Chinese goods of every kind piled up on the beach, to be transported to our ships at Wampoa: while the tiny and confined commerce of other nations renders



ders their representatives despicable in the eyes of the Chinese, who look upon the English as the most respectable and responsible nation with which they have any communication. As a proof of this, it is a well-known fact, that the English boxes of dollars, having the company's stamp on them, will pass through China, as a bank-note does through England; the Chinese never attempting to count them, but trusting implicitly to the number marked thereon: whereas in their dealings with other nations, they take special care to count over every dollar they receive from them.

Before the British factory, and extending nearly down to the water's edge, there is a very elegant verendah, raised on handsome pillars, flagged with square marble slabs, and commanding an extensive view of the river, east and west, the Dutch and French Follies, the suburbs, the southern bank of the Tigris, and a considerable scope of the country in that direction.

Adjoining this verendah, is the long room, where the company's table is kept for the super-cargoes; and a very princely one it is: a dinner being every day spread here, at which kings might sit down, and consider themselves as "faring sumptuously!"

Indeed it must be allowed, that the East India directors are extremely liberal in the establishments of their servants; and even this circumstance procures them a degree of respect in the eyes of the Chinese, which the agents of other nations may long look for in vain. The captains of the company's ships have always free access to this table I believe, but no others unless by invitation: the officers of men-of-war are always invited here, and treated in the most handsome manner by the super-cargoes.

The weather was now so cold that we were obliged to have fires in our rooms; for though Canton lies nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Calcutta, yet there is a difference of perhaps fifteen or twenty degrees of the thermometer between the two places; caused by the mountains of China and Tartary, from which the north-east monsoon blows extremely cool.

A stranger arriving in any foreign country, must of course be very much amused with the novel scenes that surround him; though many of them may not, perhaps, be essentially different from those in his own country; but here he cannot fail to have ample scope for his curiosity, where the inhabitants, language, manners, cus-

MONTHLY MAG., No. 158.

toms, even the houses, manufactures, where, in short, the *tout-en-semble* is so specifically different from what he had been accustomed to see, that he could almost fancy himself transported into a new world.

Canton, if we may judge by the Chinese maps, or by the suburbs, must be a city of great extent. A person may ramble for miles through the suburbs, without meeting with any thing like a termination: he frequently indeed comes to gates leading into the Tartarian city, when he is obliged to alter his course, as no Europeans are permitted to enter that part of the town. There seems to be little difference, however, between this and the suburbs, in respect to the buildings, as we often had long perspective views through these gates, into the streets of the Tartarian city, and observed the same bustle, the same kind of shops, and the same general appearance indeed as outside of the gates. The streets in Canton are very narrow, paved with little round stones, like those of North Yarmouth, and flagged close to the sides of the houses. They are about the width of the rows and lanes of English towns; Market row in North-Yarmouth, bearing a striking similitude to the generality of the streets in this city, with respect to dimensions, the height of the houses excepted.

There is no dwelling-house to be seen in the streets here; all are shops: they are seldom more than two stories high, the lower or ground floor is more properly the shop, the rest of the house serving as a store: the door is generally in the middle of the shop, with a window on each side, near one of which there is a counter and writing materials, as books, paper, &c. The rest is crammed on every side with *mustas*, or specimens of whatever they have got to sell.

There is almost always one of the party sitting at the counter writing, or calculating with his abacus, on which instrument a Chinese will perform any operation in numbers with as much, or more celerity, than the most expert European arithmetician.

It is amusing enough, to see a Chinese chucking about the little balls on the abacus with one hand, humming the calculations in his discordant jargon, and noting down the result with the other hand. They are not very neat in their writing materials, being obliged to keep constantly rubbing down the Indian ink on a slab with some water, which they keep by them in a cup; they never make use of

of pens made of quills, but camel's-hair brushes tied to the end of a piece of slender cane, which they hold in their hands in a very curious manner, quite different from our method of holding the pen.

The Chinese paper is very thin, pliable, smooth, and delicate, and in a hot country is preferable to European paper, which in India particularly, is very rarely fit to write upon. It seems that the great evaporation of moisture from the surface of the earth in these countries, occasioned by the intense heat of the sun, impregnates the bibulous paper of Europe with water, and is the cause of the ink sinking on it. Whereas the Chinese paper having a fine glossy surface, the pores of which are consequently blocked up, the moisture is not imbibed; and hence its superiority over the European, and that kind of the latter, called vellum, or glazed over the rough or porous. The above-mentioned evaporation is likewise the cause of all kinds of metals rusting so much more in hot climates than in cold.

It is said that tradesmen are obliged to confine themselves to particular streets according to their occupations; but with very few exceptions this is not the case, at least in the suburbs, for in almost every street you may see a variety of different kinds of shops and manufactures intermixed. Cabinet-makers, indeed, seem to be an exception, as they generally occupy streets by themselves; and some other streets are entirely filled with painters and picture-shops.

The ivory manufactures always engage a stranger's attention, when at Canton; and in these the Chinese are allowed to excel all other nations. Their fans in particular are exquisitely formed of ivory, tortoise-shell, filagree and sandal wood; besides a kind called japanned fans. Of these the filagree are esteemed the most, at least they are the dearest, being twenty dollars each. Next the tortoise-shell, fifteen dollars; ivory, from six to fourteen dollars each; and sandal wood, one dollar each.

These are what are called first chop fans; others of inferior workmanship may be got much cheaper. It is astonishing with what dexterity they put on cyphers and coats of arms to any article; they are the most exact copyers in the world, and are always provided with books of heraldry, whereby they are enabled to delineate any figure in the most correct manner.

Their porcelain or China ware, it is well known, has not the attractions it used to possess; indeed the Chinese

themselves, in a tacit kind of manner, allow our Wedgewood, &c. to be equal if not superior to their own long-boasted manufacture; of course, to curiosity, more than any thing else, they are now indebted for what they annually export to England.

Painting is a very favourite art in this city, especially in oil colours, both on canvas and glass. It is curious to see them painting on the back of the latter substance, where things are so reversed, that one would suppose it an awkward or difficult thing to accomplish, yet they manage it with as much facility as if painting on canvas.

It is singular that not one of their own landscapes is painted at all according to the rules of perspective, of which they do not appear to have the slightest idea; yet they copy all kinds of European drawings with infinite exactness.

They are celebrated for their happiness in taking the most striking likenesses, drawing every feature with great correctness. Notwithstanding which, they seldom give satisfaction; and this is probably owing to their sitting down on these occasions, to delineate the features, and not to flatter the vanity of their customers, like some of our fine miniature painters!

There are therefore many laughable scenes between the Chinese and Europeans on these subjects, when one of the latter begins to find fault with a likeness, the China-man generally answers him by saying, "no hab got handsome face, how can hab handsome picture, massa."—*(To be continued.)*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

COMMON Sense has, in Number 156, written so properly on a subject with which, from my situation, I must be well acquainted, that common justice to the public induces me to trouble you with the following additional observations on the subject of his letter:—

Many years ago several persons were burnt, in consequence of being unable to get out of a house on fire in Bishopsgate-street, being afraid to leap from the windows. I turned my thoughts to the matter, and had directly (for the use of my family), in case of a fire, an apparatus made, by which the most timid, infirm, or sickly person could be let down safely, and with perfect decency (though merely in their night clothes) from any chamber to the street, &c.

I had a strong board, of light deal, of two



two thicknesses, each three quarters of an inch thick, cut to a round form, about eighteen inches diameter, crossing each other, and screwed together, to prevent being split (if it should be struck hard on the pavement), to which I had a strong staple, with ten yards of strong *small* cord; I then had an iron rod, about half an inch thick (round) formed into a ring, or hoop, of eighteen inches clear diameter. I then got strong canvas, like thin sail-cloth, full a yard and a half square, formed into a bag, which was nailed round the deal bottom, and well bound at top, round the iron hoop, which completed it. I then had a well-made, pliable rope, about fifty feet long, well secured, with a triple hold to the hoop, or ring, and thus, by coiling the rope properly round a bed-post, then to have the person to be let down in the bag, which so soon as they step on the bottom, the bag to be drawn up, which would reach to the neck of a grown person, who would have to hold (to steady them) by two loops of small cord fastened to the hoop, hanging inward; then the person who is to manage the business, hoists the bag just clear out of the window, the small cord at the bottom falling directly to the street, and be there held by some one, or more, to steady and guide the bag in its descent, so as to prevent its being impeded by *any* cornice, projection, balcony, or even the palisades of an area. The person managing the rope is to let out, or ease gently and regularly, but yet with expedition: when the bag has reached the street, any strong person can lift all together, and take it to an opposite house, the door of which we will suppose already open, and some female ready, with proper wrappings, to enfold the rescued persons, and convey them to a room.

The instant the bag is empty, the spectator in the street calls, *pull up*, the bag ascends with celerity and safety, even to the windows in its way, by the guide cord being held below. All this could have been done in three minutes, or less, and repeated in as few, if necessary, the last person then leaving the bag out of the window, close to the cill, into which he gets, having *first* coiled the rope, holding it in his hand, with a good noose, and then, by letting out the cord (with him in the bag), he goes down as easy as he let the others down.

To "the knotted rope" I readily subscribe my approbation, except that it is

only fit for persons of good courage, and who are not afraid of their hands. The "feather-beds, or mattresses" would also be very useful.

The last remark, on "the secure mode of going into a room full of smoke" (to appearance), is not only very useful and safe, but has lately (highly to the honour of a person, no fireman) been so very usefully adopted, that common justice demands it should be known. The hay-loft over the stable of Mr. Lee, a builder in Chiswell-street, was on fire; Mr. John King, who lives at No. 198 in Shoreditch, was passing, and perceived the smoke; he hastened to the place, where he found Mr. Lee, in great distress, with very little assistance. He immediately got up into the loft, the smoke issuing very thick; he crawled on his hands and knees, found where the fire was, moved the trusses of hay and straw, on each side, from it, returned to the loft door, got water as it was put for him, in pails, and actually damped the fire presently, so that, the smoke abating, he was enabled to raise himself to an erect posture, and put the fire completely out. This is a courageous and truly patriotic conduct of a stranger, at what might be deemed the hazard of his life, though with no other injury than some little scorching of his hands and some small damage to his clothes. Mr. Lee was so sensible of the goodness of the act, that he immediately made him a gratuity (which, with reluctance, he accepted), assured him of his future friendship, and explaining the matter where he was insured, the directors presented Mr. King with ten pounds as a reward for his active zealous conduct.

"Go thou, and do likewise."

Thus we find it not even necessary to wait the arrival of a salamander, but any man of courage, which must be produced by that knowledge and the conviction of the safety, may do the like.

I would advise a man to go in with his hat and coat on, *first wetting the hat and arms* as it would prevent a light burst of flame from catching the hair, or shirt, which is very liable, if dry\*.

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN COOPER,  
Surveyor to the Royal Exchange  
Assurance.

\* The salamander having been deemed fire-proof arises simply from his being enabled to throw a constant moisture on his skin.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR  
through the UNITED STATES of AME-  
RICA.—NO. XVI.

SIR,

SINCE my last, the country I have attempted to introduce to the attention of your readers has become more interesting than ever, in consequence of its having been made the deposit of stores and provisions, said to be collected in support of a traitorous design to divide this Union, and for the formation of a western empire, under the direction of Adam Burr, late vice-president of the United States, the metropolis of which was to be New Orleans. Although these letters are not intended to investigate such schemes, yet the author may be permitted to say, that in a nation self-governed like this, where the laws are enacted by the immediate representatives of the people, on whom they equally act with their constituents; where no individual is exempt from the obligations of law, and where the sovereignty is acknowledged to be in, and used for, the benefit of the whole; where, in one word, equality so correctly exists as in the United States, every such attempt requires the most decided opposition and detestation. In a nation so governed, such efforts resemble suicide, and no language can be used sufficiently strong in their reprehension. Were they unsupported by foreign force, their machinations might be despised as the effect of disappointed ambition, of hopes which hypocrisy and selfishness have blasted. There is reason to fear that the traitors who have contemplated this infamous project have received, and expect more, foreign aid. That it may prove unsuccessful, is not only the wish of every patriot citizen of the United States, but must be of every philanthropist who can understand the progression of the principles of civil liberty in this country. Part of Mr. Burr's vessels, ammunition, provision, &c. were deposited at Beavertown, and have there been seized by the all-penetrating activity of the administration. On this occasion, the attachment of the constituted authorities and citizens of the state of Ohio to the Union, has been not less conspicuous than honourable: they have fully proved that, although a few ambitious individuals may attempt to mislead a nation, a happy people will never resist their government, a contented people will never rebel.

We proceeded from Windsor to Harpersfield. The land in this latter town is

so rich, that the original proprietors, before they could agree in the division of it, were compelled to add other lands at a distance, less valuable, so as to reduce the lots to a medial value. In truth, the soil is a perfect marrow, and, as may be expected, the trees lofty, especially the elms, which are very beautiful and majestic. Hemlock is far from being a common tree in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie; but in this township there are two beautiful groves of it, most charmingly adapted for speculation and reflection; the widely distended arms of these trees, intermixing with each other, the dark, yet everlasting, green of their foliage, producing a gloom, never yet illumined by the solar ray, and which, when connected with the eternal silence of the forest, is highly inductive of that state of mind, which, perhaps, is the most grateful, and which is well known by the term of castle-building. Those who can feel and estimate this state of mind, need seek no more favoured spot for its enjoyment than the neighbourhood of Grand River, as it passes through the township of Harpersfield.

It was on the 15th of May that we wandered on the high and romantic cliffs of G and River, or, as it was called by the Aborigines, Geauga, in Harpersfield; the grass being then at least fifteen inches high, and the river at an immense distance below, dashing over the rocks; the high cliffs covered with lofty timber, and the river then crowded with muskallunge. (This fish is, I believe, not known in natural history by this name, *or, at least, spelling*; but is as good as cod when salted, and resembles veal when fresh). In order to get to the river, we had to lead our horses down a natural stair-case, along the rocks. Having crossed the river, and ascended the other side, high in air, perched on an enormous elm, at the point of a high rock, for the first time I saw seated in solemn dignity a male and female bald, or American eagle: at the immense distance they were from us, they seemed but as two white specks, surrounded by the vernal foliage. The earth was as generally covered on this day with a small red berry, resembling, in taste and appearance, the haw, as I ever saw your meadows with daisies. It is fixed on a single stem, is called winter-clover, much sought after by the Indians, and said strongly to indicate a good soil.

When we first arrived at Harpersfield, it contained but twenty-seven families, but thirteen others arrived before



we left the country. Vessels of one hundred tons burthen had then been built in this town, and sent into the lake. At Windsor, land averaged at three dollars per acre: in Trumbull township, which is between Windsor and Harpersfield, but on which there were then no residents, it was not more than two dollars; whilst at Harpersfield, without improvements, five dollars was asked, and more for that which was cleared, in proportion to the nature and extent of the improvements. Trumbull township is stony; but the stones appear as if spread on the earth; are generally round, and vary in size from a man's head to a hog's head.

At Harpersfield we met with a very interesting man: his name was M'Dougall; he is a native of the State of New York, about forty years of age, and born blind; he resided with his sister, who had lately emigrated. His blindness appeared consequent on a turbid whitish fluid, which seemed to be contained between the *iris* and the *cornea*, which appeared for ever in motion, and thereby prevented the rays of light from operating on the *retina*; but what rendered M'Dougall most remarkable, was the intelligence he possessed, and the vigour of mind he displayed. He was not only conversant with the history of his own country, but of that of Great Britain, the late revolution in France, and the defects which induced the fall of the ancient republics. He well understood the principles of law as established by Blackstone, and the improvements in chemistry introduced by the French philosophers. Of mild and modest manners, happy in good and kind relations, esteemed and beloved by his neighbours, he seemed little to regret the loss of sight. Most blind people are cheerful; he was peculiarly so: and the few hours I passed with him were not only entertaining, but instructing. He did not, however, I was told, depend upon his retentive powers for bringing a person a second time to his recollection, where the voice was not familiar, but on feeling of the hand: of this I had afterwards a proof; for meeting him when he was unprepared for such a rencounter, although he recollected having before heard my voice, he could not recall my name, or where we met, but on shaking hands, immediately remembered both.

Proceeding from Harpersfield to Austenburgh, about nine miles, we found the road most horribly muddy, often obstructed by the falling across it of timber of most enormous length. These we had

to leap our horses over, to the no small hazard of our necks, more especially when on the other side the horses' feet were received by a soft, sloughy soil, to the eye apparently firm, but from which it was often difficult to disengage the animal. Nature appears to have supplied the lands on the banks of Grand-River with a most valuable and inexhaustible manure. As I had no test by which to ascertain its chemical qualities, I shall only observe that the lofty banks of the Guaga (Grand-River) seem altogether composed of a bluish marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels oily, and dissolves very readily, and almost entirely, in the mouth. Such a soil may, probably, one day be in as much demand for mechanical as for agricultural purposes. In a new country like this, money may be supposed scarce: simple and hospitable manners therefore prevail; no ostentatious display of wealth depresses honest industry on the one hand, no positive poverty compels unmanly submission on the other. If, however, the traveller sees not much either of gold or silver, he has plenty to eat, most hospitably tendered, as well as of spirits of different kinds and milk, with good beds and bad pillows, in very comfortable log-houses, warmed in winter by immense fires, at any of which, when night comes on, he has a hearty welcome to all he receives. It is true, their fried-bacon is to me an unsavoury mess; but if nothing else offers, its constant attendants, chickens and eggs, may surely satisfy any man: if not, venison and bear-meat, both of which are very sweet and good, wild turkey, and various kinds of fish, may easily be procured. Perhaps it is a subject of just regret, that the day is so rapidly advancing when luxury will extend the effects of its baneful influence to this happy country; when manners, no longer simple, must give way to ostentation and pomp, and the frippery and gewgaws of foreign nations be preferred to the neat, the homely, manufactures of domestic industry. May, however, the day be far distant when the honest yeomanry of the Connecticut Reserve exchange the solid blessings of equality, benevolence, and urbanity, for the splendid nothings which avarice toils for, and the spirit of liberty detests.

Arrived at Austenburgh, we stopped at a house of a puritan, of the true old Cromwell breed. We were very hungry, and dinner, consisting of chickens, eggs, bacon, and custards, was presently, and neatly,

neatly, served up. The dinner was nicely hot, and the day cold. With eager anticipation I placed myself at table; but a reprimand from mine host soon set me on my legs again. Alas, Sir! with all these good things before my devouring eyes and empty stomach, I had to undergo the tantalization of a grace, more than half an hour long; and, perhaps what was as severe a penance, to be mighty careful how I looked, lest a wicked leer from my companions should unhinge my gravity. Time and patience, however, got the grace to an end, but the dinner was spoiled; after, however, eating what we could, a second grace, equally long, set us free from the bondage of the table. Heartily fatigued when night came, we went to bed; but were scarce asleep, when we were awakened by psalm-singing, which continued for about an hour, and which was repeated before the sun was up. Never having been exposed before to such outrageous devotion, my sinful spirit little brooked it; nor could I avoid a wish, hitherto gratified, that religion might never again spoil my dinner when hungry, or my night's rest when fatigued.

Five miles nearer the lake than Austenburgh lies the Township of Jefferson, *then* without an inhabitant; though, if I judge right, destined for future importance. It is a very beautiful tract of land. In consequence of an error in the original survey, it contains about eighteen thousand acres. The east branch of the Guaga passes through it. It is also well watered by several rivulets, and must be the great thoroughfare by which much of the Ohio country will be supplied, is even now supplied, with lake-fish and salt. There are many valuable mill-seats in this township, and very beautiful situations for houses. The timber, which is large in proportion to the richness of the soil, is here enormous, though principally maple, poplar, and beech. I am satisfied many of these trees arise without a branch one hundred feet from the earth; and are, at a man's height, from thirty to thirty-three feet in circumference. We measured one, a chesnut, rudely enough to be sure, but so as to give an idea of its girth, thus:—One of our party had a common one-horse-chair whip, to the lash of which I tied my pocket (a common bandanna silk) handkerchief, yet the whole would not circumscribe the tree. In Jefferson there is a beautiful Hemlock grove, of from five to eight hundred acres. This

township is so exactly in the centre of Guaga, one of the new counties into which Trumbull has been divided, that there is no doubt of its being, during the next summer, made the seat of justice for that county. In consequence of this expectation, and of the other advantages which it possesses, the whole of the township, except three hundred acres, retained by the original proprietor, has been purchased by a company, who have laid it out in the following manner, viz. one hundred and fifty lots of two acres each, in the centre of the township, forms the town of Jefferson; the immediate surrounding property is divided into three hundred lots of eight acres each, and the land situate further from the centre into one hundred and fifty lots of eighty acres, each share-holder being entitled to one town-lot, two eight-acre lots, and one eighty-acre farm. Five acres in the town are set aside for public buildings. There are also six open squares in different parts of the town, of half that size. Four two-acre town-lots are set apart for the endowment of a school; one is given to the first Christian congregation established therein, and one to a person who erects a brick tavern of certain dimensions. The latter lot has been accepted, and the building is about to commence; nor can any doubt be entertained of the advantage of the situation by those who consider the importance of the fisheries between Grand river and Ashtabula, which hereafter must supply the Ohio country, or the quantity of lake-salt, both of which will necessarily pass through Jefferson. There are at this moment but eleven resident families in this township; twenty-four are about to remove thence from Maryland this spring, a few from this district and Virginia, and several from the states of Connecticut and New Jersey. Jefferson, therefore, bids fair soon to be an important town.

Eighty-acre lots in Jefferson are now on sale, at five dollars the acre; town-lots, in good situations, at twenty dollars the quarter of an acre, and the field-lots are considered as well worth ten dollars each.

It is a beautiful ride of twelve miles from Jefferson to Lake Erie, on whose shore we arrived the 16th of May. In order to arrive at this immense inland sea, we had to cross the Ashtabula river. It divides the township of Jefferson from that of Ralfsville, so called after the eldest son of Gideon Granger, the present post-master-general of the United States. It



It occupies the land between the river and the lake, and the dashing waves of the latter were long heard before our eyes could penetrate the forest, and distinguish its waters. Was I to compare the as yet uncultivated shores of Lake Erie with any part of the coast of England, with which I am acquainted, I should say the contour of the country most resembles the lands between Cromer and Mundesley, in Norfolk. The same high craggy cliffs, a siliceous sand (studded, however, with wild pease), as beautiful as the other, the same grand water prospect, and waves beating and foaming in a manner similar to what I have often observed in that neighbourhood. Our first visit to the lake was very unfavourable; the rain poured down in torrents, our compass would not traverse; suddenly night overtook us, and we were lost. We travelled near four hours before we found the path leading to the Ashtabula; our horses were jaded, and my friend's sunk beneath his weight. A distant light soon cheered our worn-out spirits, and a humble cottage received the weary wanderers. On the hearth blazoned the crackling faggot, but, alas! one room was all the house contained, and that was already occupied by fifteen persons. The kind hostess, however, provided us with eggs, bacon, chickens, and whisky; after which we converted the flannels from under our saddles into pillows, and attempted to sleep. This, however, the novelty of my situation, the snoring of some of my fellow lodgers, the talking of others, added to the hollow roaring of the winds, the solemn peal of the thunder, and the grunting of the hogs, from which we were only separated by a thin partition, as well as the officious kindness of our hostess, prevented my indulging in; and, lest I should force some of your readers into a premature nap, I shall conclude with the customary assurances of the esteem and respect of

Alexandria,  
Jan. 29, 1807.

R. DINMORE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONCLUSION of the ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENT of the ANGLO SAXONS in BRITAIN. Extracted and translated from *Danmark's Historie* ved P. F. Suhm.

IN the year 514, Stuf and Vithgar (probably the same name as Vikar), two Jutes, who on this occasion are called counts, perhaps Jarler (or earls), came with three ships, and landed at Cerdic-

sear, where they gave battle to the Britons and put them to flight. They were Cerdic's nephews, by a sister; and he being a Saxon, no doubt from Dithmarsh, is a proof of the great intercourse, friendship, and connection, that subsisted between the two nations, the Saxons and the Jutes. Vithgar was the most warlike of the two brothers, and therefore much beloved by Cerdic. The Britons had in that battle ranged their troops in very good order, partly on a mountain, partly in a valley. Their shields were also finely adorned and gilt; but when it came to combat, they were easily defeated. Shortly after, Arthur had succeeded to the throne, no doubt while he was engaged in the Danish war, a great battle took place (A. D. 519) between the Britons and Cerdic, with his son Cenric, at Cerdicsford, now Charford, a fording place in the river Avon. The Britons fought well, and the battle lasted till night, when a complete victory was gained by the Saxons. From this time is reckoned the beginning of the kingdom of Wessex. After Arthur had returned home, he was engaged in twelve battles with the Anglo Saxons; one of them was fought near the river Douglas, in Lindsey; another in the Caledonian forest, a third on the Badonian mountain, in the last of which 840 Saxons fell. In many of these conflicts Arthur was engaged with the two brothers, Colgrin and Baldulph, whom Langhorn, no doubt rightly, supposes to have been Cimen and Pleting, the sons of Cella. These two, Colgrin and Baldulph, as soon as they received intelligence of the death of Aurelius, are said to have come to Britain with a great force, from Germany, probably from Saxony to the south of the Elbe. They attacked the northern parts between the Humber and the sea at Cathness. As soon as Arthur heard of this, he marched against the city of York, which they had taken. At the river Douglas it came to a pitched battle between the Britons on one side, and the Saxons, Picts, and Scots on the other. Arthur gained the day, besieged Colgrin in York, and ordered Cadder, Duke of Cornubia, to attack Baldulph, which he did with such effect, that Baldulph was routed. Yet the latter contrived to join his brother in the besieged city; he had his hair and beard shaved, and took a harp in his hand: thus equipped he entered the hostile camp, and was in the night hoisted over the wall into the city, where he gave an account to his brother of the situation of their affairs.

faurs. But Arthur soon found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, because he was informed that Cheldric\* was coming with a mighty fleet to the relief of the besieged. In this difficulty he sent for assistance to Floel, the Duke of Britany, who accordingly came with 15,000 men. Strengthened by this reinforcement, he attacked the Saxons, who were besieging Lincoln, slew 6000, and pursued the rest to the Caledonian forest, where he enclosed them, and barricaded them up by felling trees, so that they had no retreat. A compromise was then made, in which it was stipulated, that they (probably only those who had come with Colgrin and Baldulph) should return into Germany unmolested, but yield up their booty, and give hostages, for their observance of the treaty. Yet it did not last long, before the Saxons broke the treaty, returned, and made a descent at Totness†, whence they ravaged the country as far as the Severn, and laid siege to the city of Baden, now Bath, in Somerset. As soon as Arthur was informed of this, he gave up his expedition against the Picts and Scots, and hastened to the relief of his subjects, having previously ordered all the hostages to be hanged. The Saxons were encamped on the Badonian mountain, whence Arthur dislodged them, and gained a great victory. The remains of their army fled to the isle of Thanet. Arthur was in this battle armed in the following manner: he had on a coat of mail; his helmet was gilt and adorned with a dragon; in his shield which was named Priwen, was a representation of the virgin Mary†, for the Britons had long been Christians. His sword was called Caliburne, and was made on the Ava-

\* So Galfredus calls him, and it is my opinion that by this name is meant the West Saxon prince, Cenric.

† A small town on the river Dert, in Devonshire.

‡ Shield-marks or devices are very ancient in the North but as they were not constant in the families, they cannot be considered the same as the armorial ensigns of the present nobility, though they gave rise to them. In the printed Njala (an Icelandic saga), c. 19, p. 143, it is related that Helgi had a red shield, on which was represented a hart, and Kari had a gilt one, in which was a lion. This was in the latter end of the 10th century. Respecting the shield devices of the Norwegians, Dolmer has collected some accounts in Hirdskraa, p. 252, where none is mentioned, however, of an older date than that of Oluf Trygvesson.

lonian island; his long and broad lance was called Iron. After, this, he again turned his arms against the Picts and Scots, defeated them, and would, perhaps, have extirpated them, if he had not suffered himself to be persuaded by their priests to conclude a treaty, for the sake of their common creed. He then vanquished Guillamur, an Irish king, who had come with a considerable army to their assistance; it is even related that he went over to Ireland, took Guillamur and some other petty kings prisoners, and made war there with great success. In all these contests he is said to have been engaged from his accession, in 518, till 525. But, notwithstanding his exertions, it was not in his power to do any more than only for some time to protract the miserable fate of the Britons. I even think that his and his father's plan to remove the war into the North, accelerated the ruin of their country. For these conquests, though glorious and splendid, cost a great number of people, were of little use, and of short duration: besides such enterprises exasperated the Anglo-Saxons still more, and made them exert their utmost strength to accomplish the conquest of the island. So I find that a great multitude, with wives and children, arrived nearly at this time from Anglia in that part of Britain which was afterwards called East-Anglia, where one Wilhelm was their first chief. Thence they spread themselves into Mercia (A. D. 525), but were in both countries for a long time governed only by chiefs, which occasioned numberless intestine feuds. Probably there was none among them descended from Odin or the Asers\*, or who was of so illustrious a family, that he could venture to assume the royal name and power. The last Angles who arrived were, in my opinion, from Anglia Proper, of which Sleswic was the capital, and from the island of Als, which I think was the native place of Wilhelm. Nor did Cerdic leave the Britons long in peace. He fought a battle with them at Cerdiclesen, now Chardslav, in Buckinghamshire (A. D. 528). The consequence of this victory seems to have been, that the kingdom of Essex was established in the same year by Erkenwin, who came, I think, from Westland, that is the Eiderstædt country, and

\* So the friends and companions of Odin were called, who came and settled with him in the North. *Transl.*



the adjacent islands, which had been the first and principal seats of the Saxons. After this Cerdic conquered the Isle of Wight (A. D. 530), where he killed a great number of Britons in Withgarabyrig, now Carisbrook-castle, on the said island, which he and his son Cenric (A. D. 544) gave up to his nephews Stuf and Vithgar, as a settlement for them and their Jutes. This was the last action of Cerdic, for he died in the same year.\* Vithgar died ten years after, and was buried in Withgarabyrig, so named after him.

While the Angles and Saxons were thus confirming and extending their power in Britain, Arthur was engaged in splendid and distant conquests, the occasion of which was this. Sicheling, king of Northmôr and Southmôr†, left his kingdom to Lot, his nephew, who was married to Arthur's sister. Schônning, in his History of Norway, has a conjecture, that Sichelin is the same as Sikling, the general royal appellation in the ancient North†, which shews, that this account of the British historians is founded on some northern bard. In this expedition Arthur conquered the Orkneys, and reduced Gunfas, their king, to subjection. In the mean time the Norwegians, unwilling to obey a foreigner, had placed one Rikulf on the throne, and fortified their towns and towers, the latter of which, it is seen from Ossian,

they had long before this time, in the third and fourth century; for he speaks of Lochlin, that is Scandinavia. Rikulf was slain in the battle, and Arthur invested Lot with the royal power. The truth of this account is confirmed by the circumstance that about seventy years after there was a king of North and Southmôr whose name was Arthor, who, no doubt, was a descendant of Arthur's family. At length this excellent king was bereft of his life and kingdom by Mordred, his own nephew, who entered into a confederacy with the West Saxon king Cenric and with the Picts and Scots against his master and uncle. In the battle (A. D. 542) Mordred fell with many petty kings of the Picts and Scots, and Irish. But on Arthur's side were slain Valvein, the son of Lot, Lot himself, Olbrickt, a Norwegian king, Eskil, king of Funen, and Cad-dor, Arthur's father-in-law. Arthur himself was mortally wounded, and carried to the island of Avalania, now Glastonbury, where he died on the 2d of May. Such was the end of the famous Arthur, whose exploits are not only rendered obscure and dubious by the numerous romances and marvellous fables that have been written of him, but the reality of which has even been denied; nay, the moderns, who are sometimes too rigid critics, have thereby been induced not only to reject most of his military achievements, but even to question his very existence. (Vol. I. p. 338-344).

After his death, the misfortunes of the Britons continually increased, in proportion to the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, which was not a little facilitated and promoted by the intestine divisions of the Britons, and by the great decay of morals that existed among them. Gildas, a British historian of that time, gives a hideous description of five, then living, British kings. A few years after the death of Arthur, Ida came (perhaps from Saxony to the south of the Elbe, though he was himself of Anglian descent) with a fleet of forty ships to Flensburg\*, and established, in the year after his arrival, the Northumbrian kingdom of Bernicia. He founded Babanburh† which he first fortified with palisades, afterwards with a wall. He had six legitimate sons by his queen, and six others by concubines. He was not only a great warrior, but also a wise ruler, and maintained good order

\* Rapin, in his Hist. d'Angl. liv. 2, says, "Les Rois successeurs de Cerdic furent surnommez Gewichiens, du nom de Gewish l'un de lers ancêtres, qui selon les apparences étoit recommandable parmi sa nation." This ancestor of Cerdic, it is seen from our author, v. i. p. 84, was Givis, a descendant of Odin, by Baldar, who, about the year 220, was tributary king of Anglia, under Denmark, but afterwards, during the weak reign of Uffo, made himself independent; and on Agenwit, king of the Saxons in Stormorn and Ditmarsh, crossing the Elbe with a numerous tribe of his people, appears to have obtained also the sovereignty of those countries which he had left. "At least (says Mr. Suhm) it is certain that Cerdic, the first West-Saxon king in England, descended from him, and that the whole West Saxon nation was called the Gevisian, after him." Transl.

† A part of Norway, with the adjoining islands, which has still retained the same names. It lies between the sixty-second and sixty-third degrees of northern latitude. Transl.

‡ Especially used by the *Skalds*, in their poetical compositions. Transl.

\* Now Flamborough, in Yorkshire.

† Now Bamborow, in Northumberland.

in his dominions, without employing unnecessary severity. It is said that the people chose him their king of their own accord. During the whole of his reign he was active and in arms. Some years after the arrival of Ida, Cenric fought a great battle with the Britons, near Salisbury, and put them to flight.

At the close of Rolf's reign (A. D. 552) the Britons still possessed Wales and Cornwall (according to their present names), and the greater part of Mercia and Deira. All the rest of the country was in the hands of the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. The Angles, especially, had emigrated to Britain in such numbers, that it is testified by Beda and the British Nennius (the former of whom died in the year 735), that the native country and islands of these people were still without inhabitants in their time. These words, however, must not be taken in too literal a sense, otherwise remains could not exist to this day of the Anglo-Saxon language, and similarity with the present English, in the country of Angeln, in the duchy of Sleswic; but so much is certain, that the population of the country was greatly thinned, and that this circumstance rendered the conquest of it easy to Rolf. By degrees it was repeopled by Jutes, whence it received the name of South Jutland, as Jutland proper from that time was called North Jutland. (V. I. p. 344-346).

In the year 560 Cella established the kingdom of Deira, which was afterwards united to that of Bernicia in the person of Æthelrick (A. D. 590), and both together called Northumberland; for though they were after this separated several times, yet they were at length united for ever by Oswin (A. D. 651). Cella descended from Soemil\*, and was the

\* This Soemil was the son of Sverting, king of the Saxons, in the present Holstein, who died in the year 450. Sverting, with another Saxon prince, to the south of the Elbe, had been defeated by Frode IV. of Denmark, who compelled them both to pay a yearly tribute, and took the daughter of Sverting for his concubine. He, exasperated at this insult, watched an opportunity for revenge, and treacherously murdered Frode, but lost his life in the perpetration of this act. He left a great number of sons, besides another daughter, who was married to Ingel, the son and successor of Frode. This prince, deviating from the principles of his age, and impiously neglecting what was then regarded as the first of all the duties of a son, to revenge the death of his father, pass-

son of Yffe or Uffe, a gallant warrior and chief. He much enlarged his kingdom, and united to it Lindsey, by marrying Bubba, the daughter of Ceadbed\*. From that time Lindsey followed the fate of the Northumbrian kingdom, until it was conquered by Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 630. As Soemil is said to have settled in Northumberland, I suppose that his descendants had remained there, and that Cella was born in England. The same is my opinion respecting Creoda, who established the kingdom of Mercia, and Uffa, who was the first king of East-Anglia. (Vol. I. p. 441-442).

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*High. Tall. Grand. Lofty. Broad. Wide. Thick. Large. Gross. Bulky. Stout. Huge.*

ALL these words describe size above the average: the first four are mostly applied to magnitude perpendicularly extended; the second four to magnitude laterally extended; and the third four to massy extent.

High, was originally the same word as *hill*; a high man was a hill of a man; a high church, a hill of a church. When the Lilliputians called Gulliver the man-mountain; they employed the same metaphor as our forefathers in coining the adjective *high*. Great part of the sensible idea has been gradually omitted; the term is become very abstract, and now retains only the narrow image of length stretching upwards. Tallness is a height which results from accretion;

ed his life in peace and voluptuous indolence, and even permitted the sons of Sverting to obtain the greatest influence and honours at his court. But roused at length from his lethargy, by Stærkodder, a famous Danish champion, he for some time totally changed his behaviour, and pursued these his hereditary enemies, with such vigour and cruelty, that twelve of them lost their lives. "Soemil (the author relates) v. i. p. 262, escaped from the general slaughter of his brothers, and taking refuge in Britain, settled in Northumberland, where Cella, the first king of Deira, descended in the fifth degree from him." *Transl.*

\* Ceadbed was also engaged in some transactions with the famous Amleth (Hamleth), a Jutish prince, the same whose name has been immortalized by the tragedy of Shakespeare. *Transl.*

grandeur,



grandeur, which results from condition; loftiness, which results from position.

Tall, is only used of that which grows, and is no doubt the past participle of a verb signifying *to grow*. A tall Lilliputian, not a high Lilliputian. A tall horse, never a tall mountain. Tall grass, not a tall mole-hill. A high obelisk, but a tall tree. A high may-pole: tall soldiers.

High differs from grand, in not excluding the idea of meanness; whereas grand is only applied to what has show and stateliness. A high tumbrel, not a grand tumbrel. A grand edifice. Grandeur of sentiment. Ideas of external parade, are mostly connected with the word *grand*, probably because it was brought hither from Spain, at a time when the pomp and ceremonial of the Spanish court were objects of English imitation: when a grandee excited the image of greatness. High people, grand people, are both common phrases: the first describes real rank, the second pompous pretension.

Lofty, being derived from *loof*, or *loft*, the air, or sky, is confined to elevation stretching upwards from the observer, to elevation measurable by the atmosphere. Standing at the foot of a mountain, we call it lofty; standing at its summit, we call it high. Standing on the floor of a cavern, we call it lofty; peeping down from the ceiling, we call it deep. High water; a high tide; never a lofty tide. A lofty room. Lofty thoughts.

High is the reverse of low; tall, of stunted; grand, of mean; and lofty, of deep.

Broad and wide describe superficial extent; thick and large include one dimension more of solidity: all four exclude the consideration of length. A broad river, a broad road, a broad cloth; a wide lake, a wide prospect, a wide circle. A thick cheese, a thick board, a thick rope; a large man, a large elephant, a large room. Broad, wide and thick are definable; large is always indefinite. A ribband half an inch broad. A yard-wide handkerchief. A plank two inches thick. We say of a tree, that it is six feet in girth; but never that it is six feet large; we should be at a loss to know whether six feet large was intended to mean six feet through, or six feet round. In French *large* admits of definition, *fosse large de six pieds*.

Broad differs from wide in describing that extent which is perpendicular to the length, cross dimension; whereas wide

describes extent each way. A broad brim, a wide hat. Of a long room we define the breadth; of a square room, the width: so of a field. A broad ditch; a wide pond. Broad lips; a wide mouth. There is a tendency to employ *wide* of all hollow extent, of inside measure. A wide cup. Dr. Trusler approves 'a wide ditch.' A broad horse-shoe is one, whose rim is broad; a wide horse-shoe is one, whose aperture is considerable. Those pales are wide asunder.

Thick differs from large, in that it respects only the third dimension, not including the idea of length, or breadth; whereas large includes the idea of breadth. A small cheese may be thick, a narrow plank may be thick; but they cannot be large.

Broad is the reverse of narrow; wide of close; thick of thin; and large of small.

In Otfried *breit* is a noun of number; flocks a hundred *broad*: it is probably connected etymologically with *to breed*, meant at first, numerous by breeding, and, in consequence of the expatiatory tendency of cattle, came to signify "covering superficial extent." A *broad family* would thus be as sound an expression, as a *large family*.

Wide is referred by Adelung to the French *vuide*; it would in this case not be common to all the Gothic dialects. Junius guesses it may have meant *swelling*. Perhaps from the substantive *way*, a road, is derived *weyen* to travel, whence the German *bewegen* to remove. The participle of the verb *to travel*, may well have become a word of measurement.

By Wachter *thick* is considered as a participle of the verb *to take*: it means therefore *palpable*, which can be taken hold of.

*Large* can be traced through the French to the Latin, and is commonly considered as connected with the Greek *λαγρος*. This explains nothing. Perhaps the Latin *largiri*, to give, meant originally *to feed*, which is the most usual form of giving. In this case *lar* a kettle, or platter, is the radical idea. The veneration for the Lares was originally a feticheworship, like that of the negroes for their pots and pans. *Large* then is *platter-shaped*.

Gross excites the idea of coarse corpulency: it came to us from France with that association: it is originally the same word with the low-dutch *groot* and the english *great*, which are past participles of *to grow*; but as the Germans are a corpulent, and the Gauls a slender race,

their word for *grown* means *fat*, whereas the French *grand* (also a participle of *grandir*) means *tall*.

Bulky is from the substantive *bulk*, which is used for the *torso*, or trunk, of a man, as well as for size in general. Authorities derive it from *bulg* belly; but it is more likely to be the same word as bullock, or bull-ox, a castrated bull, a steer gelding. These animals being remarkable for growing fat and large, would naturally supply the descriptive adjective: a man-bullock for a corpulent man, a bullock-pack of wool for a large, or bulky, bale. Yet the sea-phrase "to break bulk" favours the derivation from belly.

Stout is said by Johnson to mean *striking*: it describes an appearance characteristic of strength and vigor: it is metaphorically become a word of dimension. A stout cloth, for a thick strong texture. A stout timber, for a tree in its prime, which promises to grow large. A stout plank, for a thick strong board. A stout vessel, for a tight strong ship. The ideas of thick and strong seem to have coalesced in the word. Adelung is not for referring this word, like Johnson, to the Gothic etymon *stautan*, to strike; but rather, with the Swedish *stolt*, and the German *stolz*, to some root signifying *to upswell*. Opitz has a passage: *Die stolze fluth verschwemmet ganz und gar*: the stout river swims quite away: where the fundamental idea *turgid*, not the fundamental idea *striking*, can be accommodated to the epithet. On the other hand the Flemings say of an ox that tosses: *Die os is stootsch*: where *striking*, and not *turgid*, is applicable. Perhaps some such idea as *horny* lies at the bottom of this adjective. The Latins used *corneu corpora* for stout bodies: and the Hebrews use the derivatives of *horn*, for *proud*, which is the meaning of the German *stolz*. *Stosstange* is a pitch-fork, which would be naturally named if the words signify horn-pole. *Stot* is old English for a bull. These indications being converged, it seems that some Gothic word, which Ulphilas would have spelled *staut*, signified (1) a bull, (2) a horned beast, (3) a horn; and that from this sense was derived the verb *stautan* or *stossen* to thrust, push or toss. Bull being the largest animal among the Goths, is often used by them for an augmentative; bull-finch, bull-fly, bull-rush, bull-trout, bull-weed:—the adjective into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen must signify *large*. But if, by a process of ab-

straction, the word *bull* had acquired the meaning *horn* before it was employed as an epithet; the adjective, into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen, might mean *strong*, *overbearing*, *proud*; or it might mean *tough*, *enduring*, *robust*: the Germans have employed it in the former, the English in the latter sense. And thus by pre-supposing the etymon *staut* bull, all the significations of the allied words in the different Gothic dialects may be accounted for naturally.

Huge is derived by Johnson from the Hollandish *hoogh* high; but this does not explain the use of the word.

Part, huve of bulk,  
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
Tempest the ocean.

Where is there any symptom that height makes a part of the idea of the word? A high tree is one whose stem is tall; a huge tree one whose trunk is large. High forests consist of tall trees, huge forests of spreading woods. The word is not applied to graceful, but only to awkward bulk and unseemly appetites. A huge whale. A huge mountain. A huge serpent. And Shakespeare: a huge feeder. *Hooch* is Welsh for a hog; and this is no doubt the true beginning of the adjective. A huge man is a hog of a man; a huge mountain, a hog of a mountain; a huge feeder, a hog of a feeder.

Bulky, stout, and huge, are all epithets borrowed from cattle: the ox tends to corpulency, the bull to strength, and the hog to awkwardness, and these accessory ideas are accordingly mingled with the general idea of large-sized, which they all convey.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
LONDINIANA.  
No. IX.

HOLBORN.

**B**EFORE any thing is said to illustrate the history of St. Andrew's Church, one or two particulars may be mentioned which seem to have been unnoticed by former writers.

Above the bar of the Old Temple, in the neighbourhood of Turnstile, stood an ancient house called the Leaden-Porch, probably from the entrance of the Mansion having been among the earlier houses covered with that material. In the tenth year of Henry V. it appears to have passed from Richard Moredon and Margery his wife, to William Alberton. According to the register of burials in the parish, it was known by the same appellation so late as 1621.

" March



"*March.* Sir George Etherington, knight, of Yorkshire, out of Thomas Threlkill's house in *Leaden Porch.*"

*Holeburne* itself is noticed in the Domesday Survey, where the king is said to have two cottages, which pay xxd. a year to his vice-comes.

In the fifth year of Edward III. (Chart. 5. Edw. III. Ibid ann. 10, 40.) the Manor appears to have been granted to the family of *Le Strange*: and in 1386, it passed from John le Straunge, lord of *Kuokyn*, to Richard Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, and to Alice and Eble le Straunge. Their mansion, if they had any on the spot, was probably re-built by the Southampton family, and became afterwards Bedford house; the site and gardens of which have been of late years occupied by different streets.

Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, refers to a charter dated so long back as 1287, in which the grant of a place near *Holborne*, where the black friars had before dwelt, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, is recited. (Chart. 15. Edw. I m. 6.) Henry de Lacy died here in 1312; and upon its site the older part of *Lincoln's inn* has since arisen.

The Advowson of St. Andrew's appears to have been given at a very early period by a presbiter of the name of *Gladerinus*, to the canons of St. Paul, in trust, that the convent of *Bermondsey* should hold it of them; paying a yearly acknowledgement of twelve-pence at the cathedral. Henry I. confirmed the donation by his charter, and it continued with the Monks till the dissolution under Henry VIII. after which, September 15th, 1545, the Advowson was given by the king to Sir Thomas *Wriothesley*, afterwards Earl of *Southampton*. It continued in his descendants for a number of years, and is now in the possession of the *Duchess of Buccleugh*.

Among the certificates of colleges and chantries, in the Augmentation Office, dated the first year of Edward VI. is one which mentions *Holbourn*; and states that at that time there were a thousand houselyng people in the parish; as well as that Sir *Nicholas Barton* was parson, and his parsonage worth sixteen pounds a year: assisted by a chantry priest who had forty shillings a year.

An earlier return of chantries states that,

"*Amy Edyman* and *John Rowell* by their laste willes gave unto the parson and church-wardens of the said parish to fynde a priest, landes, and tene-mentes per annum. xiiijl. vijs. viiijd.

"*Will'm Forman* gave to the fraternitie of St. Sythe in the said parishe, for the fynding of an obite, and for the sustentacion of a prieste, a meswag' per annum. xxxvijs. iiijd."

The following short extracts from a roll of the Church-warden's Accompts between the 16th of October, 1477, and the 16th of October, 1478, will throw some little light not only on the expences of the time, but on the ceremonies which were performed in this as well as other of the larger churches.

"*Receitts and Gyffs.*

"Item. *Gadird* for *Seint Kat'ns* light. iijs. vd.

"Item. For two tapers for *Cotton's* yer minde, viijs.

"Item. Received of the principall of *Furnival's In*, for xij gallons and a quarte of lampe oyle for the lampe in the chancell. xijs. iiijd."

"*Paimenttes.*

"Item. In *Judas Candill*, 1½lb. xd. 6b.

"Item. A taper weighing xijlb. for good feleschip the making xjd.

"Item. A paskall weying xxxjlb. for the making ijs. vijd.

"Item. Our ladie lyght v tapers weying vlb. qrt the making ij. ob.

"Item. V tapers for *Seynt Kat'en*, weying viijlb. ij qrt, the making ijd. ob.

"Item. For rushis and brede, and ale on *Palm Sondai*, in the rode lost ijd.

"Item. To the clerc for colis to wacche the sepulcre iiijd.

"Item. For flaggis and garlands, and for a brekefast to them that bare the torchis on *corpris dai xpi* xvijd.

"Item. For birche and holme to the rode lost ijd.

"Item. For xixlb. tallowe candill xvijd.

"Item. For xij gallons and a qrt of lampe oyle, price the galon xiiijd."

The tower of the church retains the original buttresses at each corner.

Within the altar rails is an inscription for Doctor *Sacheverell*, who died rector, 1724.

NEW TEMPLE.

That it was the wish or rather the first intention of King Henry III. to have been interred here is more than clear, as appears from an original deed of Henry, transcribed in one of the chartularies belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The date of it is July 27, 1235, his nineteenth year. There is another also which relates to the future interment of his queen. By a third deed, dated at Windsor

Windsor two years after, he founded a chantry here for three priests.

DUCK LANE.

From a passage in one of Oldham's satires, Duck Lane seems to have been famous for refuse book-shops :

"And so may'st thou perchance pass up and down,  
And please while th' admiring court and town,  
Who after shall in Duck Lane shops be thrown."

TOWER OF LONDON.

A particular of the names of towers and prison lodgings in his Majesty's Tower of London, taken out of a paper of Mr. William Francklyn's, sometime Yeoman Warder, dated the 16th of March, 1641, as follows :

"*White Tower*.—The White Tower, or Cæsar's tower, belonging to the office of the Ordnance.

"*Martin Tower*.—Martin Tower without the Byward Gate, belonging to the porter of the Mint.

"*Ro Tower*.—The Byward or Round Tower, over the Byward Gate at Warder's lodgings.

"*Water Gate Towers*.—Water Gate Towers, over the water gate, Warder's lodgings, formerly belonging to the king's fletcher.

"*Cradle Tower*.—A prison lodging in the low gardens, where the draw-bridge was in former times.

"*Well Tower*.—A prison lodging in the corner of the low garden towards the iron gate.

"*The tower gate*, leading to iron gate, a warder's lodging.

"*Iron Gate Tower*.—An old ruinous place toward St. Katherine's.

"*Sal Tower*.—At the end of the long gallery, a prison lodging.

"*Broad Arrow Tower*.—Upon the wall by the king's garden.

"*Constable Tower*.—Betwixt captain Coningsby's and Mr. Marsh's, a prison lodging.

"*Martin Tower*.—Over against Mr. Sherborn's house near the green mount, a prison lodging.

"*Brick Tower*.—By the armoury, The Master of the Ordnance lodgings.

"*Office of the Ordnance Tower* by the chapel.

"*Beauchamp Tower*.—Cobham Tower betwixt the chapel and the lieutenants' lodgings, a prison tower.

"*Bell Tower*.—Adjoining to the lieutenants' house, a prison tower,

"*Wakefield Tower*.—Or Bloody Tower, against the gate, a prison lodging.

"*Artillery Tower*.—Or Record Tower, adjoining to the bloody tower.

"*Nuns Tower*.—The prison over Cole Harbour gate.

"*Lanthorne Tower*.—Part of the king's lodgings, under which is a prison lodging with a door next the low gardens."

MANUSCRIPT CHRONICLE OF LONDON.

In a curious old manuscript, entitled "*Miscellanea Historica Civitatis London*," preserved in the public library at Oxford, is a list of the mayors and sheriffs from the 15th of Henry III. to the last year of Henry VI. accompanied by miscellaneous particulars. The following are selected from it. It formerly belonged to Mr. Upton, the editor of Spenser.

"Edward I. anno 24. In isto anno Rex Edwardus cepit castellum de Edyngborgh, in quo invenit regalia Regis Scottorum videl't sedem regium, coronam auream et ceptrum que oñ'a oblata sunt Sancto Edwardo per dictum regem apud Westmonasterium in Crastino Sancti Botulphi.

"Edward III. anno 34. In isto anno xiiij<sup>o</sup> die April, s. in crastino Paschæ, Rex Edwardus cum suis fuit ante Civitatem de Parys quo die tanta fuit frigiditas et nebulæ densitas quod quamplures sedentes super equos moriebantur. Unde usque in hodiernum diem vocatur le blak Monday.

"Richard II. anno 3. In isto anno circa nativitatem beatæ Mariæ quatuor galeæ inimicorum Angliæ venerunt ad Gravesend et combusserunt magnam partem Villæ ibidem.

"Henry IV. anno 7<sup>o</sup>. In isto anno quidam vocatus Travers, valettus regius, arestatus in camera regis et suspensus apud Tyburne pro intoxicatione suæ uxoris.

"Henry IV. anno 15. Isto anno moriebant omnes Leones infra Turrin Lond. existentes.

"Henry VI. anno 18. In isto anno in die Sancti Botulphi ante festum Nativitatis Baptistæ quidam dominus Ricardus Wyche, vicarius de Hermettsworth, fuit degradatus apud Sanctum Paulum et combustus apud Turrin Londini propter suam heresin. In quo loco homines et mulieres de London in maxima multitudine, reputantes ipsum vicarium sanctum, erexerunt crucem et ceperunt offerre ibi argentum et ymagines de ære, quousque, per mandatum regium, Major Civitatis cum



cum vice-comitibus et manu forti fugaverunt populum et cum fumo animalium turpaverunt locum ne ibi ulterius fieret Idolotria.

"Henry VI. anno 21. In isto anno apud Bakwellehalle in London, quidam laborarius frangendo parietem lapideum in Thesauro argenteo ibidem abscondito superscriptionis et ymaginis incognitæ 219l.

"Joh'es Cade ad Tabardum in Suthwerk fecit decapitari Ric'm Haywarden qui venit ad ipsum de Sanctuario Sancti Martini le Graunte."

Under the ninth year of Henry IV. also, there is mention of a frost, which lasted fifteen weeks; during which nearly all small birds died. People on foot during the whole time crossed the Thames from one part to another.

#### GILTSPUR-STREET.

Giltspur street, says Stow, was formerly called Knightrider street, and both that by Doctors Commons and this for the same reason; the knights with their gilt spurs riding that way from the Tower Royal to entertain the king and his nobles with justs and tournaments in Smithfield. They rode from the Tower Royal, through great and little Knightrider streets, up Creed-lane to Ludgate, and thence up Giltspur-street to Smithfield.

The golden or gilt spurs were the distinctive mark of a knight, those of a squire being always of silver. The original spurs were mere goads, fastened to the heel of the shoe, as appears from a seal of Alain Fergent, Duke of Bretany, in 1034, and many other instances. Rowels were afterwards invented, and the size of these was gradually increased to such a degree, that in the reign of Charles VII. they were nearly as broad as a man's hand, and the necks of the spurs were about six inches long. At the creation of a knight, the king or prince who conferred the order, generally buckled on the spurs with his own hands: and as this was the first ceremony of investiture, so the hacking of the spurs was the first act of degradation. (Way's *Fabliaux*. vol. i. p. 251.)

An account of a tournament in Smithfield, in the reign of Edward IV. will form no inappropriate appendage to these anecdotes: copied from an ancient manuscript.

"The bastard of Burgoyne, a man of haughtie courage, challenged Anthony Lord Scales, brother to the duchesse of Bedforde, (whom the kinge maryed,) a man egall bothe in harte and valiaunt-

nesse with the Bastard, to fighte with him bothe on horsebacke and on foote. The Lord Scales did gladly receive his demaunde, and promised him on the faith of a gentylman, to answer him in the fiede at the daye appointed. The kynge entendinge to see this martial sporte, and valiaunte challenge performed; caused lystes royall to be made for the champions, and costly galleryes for the ladies to loke on, to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. And at the day by the king assigned, the two Lordes entered within the lysts, well mounted, richely trapped and curiously armed, at what tyme they entered certayne courses, and so departed with egall honoure. Havinge thus dealte with sharp speares the first daye, on the morowe they entered the field againe, the Bastard sitting on a bay courser beinge somewhat dim of sight, and the Lord Scales mounted on a graye courser, whose schafron had a longe and a sharpe pike of steele. When these two valiaunte personnes coped together at the tournay, the Lord Scales horse (either by chaunce or custome,) thruste his pike into the nostril of the horse of the bastard. So that for very payne he mounted so high that he fell on thone side with his master, and the Lord Scales rode round aboute him with his sword shaking in his hand, untill the king commanded the marshall to help up the Bastard, which openly said, I cannot holde by the clowdes, for thowghe my horse faile me, yet will not I fayle my countercompaignons. And when he was re-mounted, he made a countenance to assaile his adversary; but the king, either favouringe his brother's honour there gotten, or mistrusting the shame that might come to the Bastard if he were again foyled, caused the herald to cry—*A Lostell*, and every man to departe. The morowe after these two noble men came into the field on foote, with poleaxes, and there fought valiauntly like two courageous champions; but at the last, the poynte of the axe of the Lord Scales happened to enter into the sighte of the healine of the Bastard, and by fyne force might have plucked him on his knees, the kinge sodaynely caste downe his warder, and then the marshalls them severed. The Bastard, not content with this chaunce, veary desirous to be revenged, trustinge on his comminge at the pole-axe, (which feate he had greatly experienced,) required the king of justice, that he might performe his enterprise,

prise, which the Lord Scales refused not. The kyng said he wold aske counsaile, and so calling unto him the constable and marshall, with the officers of armes, and after long consultation had and lawes of armes rehearsed, it was declared to the Bastard for a sentence definitive by the Duke of Clarence, then constable of England, and the Duke of Norfolk, Erle Marshall, that yf he wold further prosecute hys attempted challenge, he must by the law of arms be delivered to his adversary in the same case and like condicion as he was when he was taken from him, that is to say, the pointe of the Lord Scales's axe to be fixed in the sights of his hearme, as deep as it was when theye were severed. The Bastard hearing this judgement, doubted much of the sequele if he so should proceade againe, wherefore he was content to relinquishe his challenge, rather than to abyde the hazard of his dishonours."

## LONG ACRE.

Among the entries in the Council Books, of the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the king to the Earl of Bedford, and his heirs male, of the Covent Garden, and the meadow-ground called the Long Acre.

## FETTER-LANE, HOLBORN.

Fetter, should be Faitour lane, a term used by Chaucer, for a lazy idle fellow. It occurs as early as the 37th of Edward III. when a patent was granted for a toll traverse toward its improvement. The condition in which it yet remains, certainly warrants the etymology.—Stowe agrees in it.

## FLEET-STREET.

Sir Jonas More directed the re-building of Fleet street, according to an appointed model after the great fire of London. And from that beginning the city soon grew to a general perfection, and far transcended its former splendor.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VII.

## THE ÆNEID.

WHEN we begin to read the Iliad, we find ourselves in regions of the most remote and unrefined antiquity. When we open the Æneid, we discover all the correctness and the improvements of the Augustan age. But what strikes us most in passing from the perusal of Homer to Virgil, is the implicit devotion which the Latin poet seems to have paid to the Greek; and were it not already

known that Virgil was considered so warm an admirer of Homer as to be called *Homericus*, it would be sufficient to read the Æneid to be convinced of it. He has evidently throughout his poem kept his eye on the Grecian Bard, and in many places he has not so much imitated, as he has literally translated him. But to convey the beauties of one language into another, has always been considered a mark of genius, and that such a transition is not a work of facility, may be admitted on the authority of Virgil himself, who affirmed, 'that it would be easier to deprive Hercules of his club, than to steal one line from Homer.' For this adherence to the greatest poet of antiquity, there are few who will reproach him; but he has been more severely, and more justly, censured, for having been the plagiarist of his own countrymen. Of this we may be convinced by the numerous examples of lines, borrowed not only from the obscure poets of the time, such as Ennius, Pacuvius, Accius, and Sævius, but from the more illustrious Lucretius, Catullus, Varius, and Furius. We have not the productions of the two latter, which of Varius is to be regretted, as, from an expression of Horace, he appears to have possessed a genius peculiarly formed for the epic. Virgil so little concealed these larcenies, that he boasted of having extracted gold from the dung-hill of Ennius. This expression does not appear strictly just from the specimens which we have of the latter poet, collected from the quotations of ancient authors. There is in them all evidently a bad taste, and a style which proves that the language in his time had not attained the purity of the Augustan æra: but the many beautiful expressions and truly poetical ideas with which he has furnished Virgil, also prove that Ennius possessed the talent for which Quintilian so warmly commends him, and justifies the veneration which Scipio Africanus, no unenlightened judge, always entertained of him. There are still more flagrant proofs of Virgil's plagiarism. It does not appear to be very generally known that the second Æneid, so universally admired, which presents the grand picture of the sack of Troy, was literally copied (*pene ad verbum*, is the expression of Macrobius) from a Greek poet, named Pisander, who wrote in verse a number of mythological tales. Macrobius speaks of this as a fact notorious in his time, even among children; and mentions Pisander as a poet of the first order among the



the Greeks. This we may easily credit, if that sublime description originated with him; and the loss of his works may be added to the long catalogue of losses which excite deep, but unavailing, regret.

The subject of the Æneid is, perhaps, more happy than that of the Iliad. Virgil's design was to deduce the descent of Augustus and the Romans from Æneas and his companions. Nothing, certainly, could be more noble, nor better accord with the dignity of the epic; and at the same time nothing could be more flattering and interesting to the Roman people. The subject in itself was splendid. It presented to the poet a theme derived from the traditionary history of his own country. He was enabled to connect with it many of the scenes in Homer, and he was at liberty to adopt all his mythology. He could foretel, with prophetic pride, the future grandeur of the Romans, and he could describe Italy, and even Rome itself, in its ancient and fabulous state. The establishment of Æneas in Latium, perpetually obstructed by Juno, and not accomplished without a great diversity of events, of voyages and wars, furnished a proper intermixture of the incidents of peace, and martial exploits. It presented also a more instructive lesson than that afforded by the Iliad. The professed subject of the Iliad is the anger of Achilles, with the consequences which it produced; and the moral to be inferred from them is, the danger of discord among the chiefs of nations. But this principle is not so forcibly presented to the imagination as the precept inculcated in the Æneid, 'That a virtuous person is ultimately successful, whatever may be the difficulties he has to contend with.' The original design of Homer is lost in the irregularity of his poem, and is defective by the poem ending at the death of Hector, instead of being protracted to the destruction of the city. The moral conveyed by the Æneid is more complete, and is fully accomplished at its close, for the death of Turnus and Æneata leaves Æneas peaceable master of Latium and Lavinia.

It has long been a favourite opinion entertained by some critics, that the Æneid is to be considered as an allegorical poem, which has a constant reference to the character and reign of Augustus Cæsar, and that, by drawing so perfect a character of its hero, Virgil designed to pay a fine compliment to the supposed virtues, and great qualities, of

MONTHLY MAG., No. 153.

that emperor. We are not disposed to admit this idea in its full extent, though from the extreme servility of the Roman poets, it may have some foundation; and we see that Virgil takes every opportunity which the poem affords him of paying court to Augustus, particularly in the well-known passage

Hic Vir hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius  
audis,  
Augustus Cæsar.

6 Book, l. 791.

But to imagine that he composed a long poem merely for a political purpose, is refining too much. He had sufficient motives as a poet to determine him in the choice of a subject, from its being, in itself, both great and pleasing, as being peculiarly suited to his genius, and calculated for a full display of his poetical powers.

All the distinguishing properties of the epic are perfectly preserved in the Æneid. The unity of action is no where violated. The settlement of Æneas in Italy by the order of the gods, which forms the subject of the poem, is always kept in view. The events which had taken place before the opening are very properly placed in a narrative recited by the hero; so that the real duration of the action does not exceed the time prescribed by the critics. The episodes are introduced in admirable connection with the main subject, and the *nodus*, or intrigue, is, according to the plan of ancient machinery, happily formed. The wrath of Juno, who opposes herself to the settlement of the Trojans in Italy, occasions all the difficulties which obstruct the undertaking, and connects the human with the celestial operations, throughout the poem. In these principal ingredients of an epic, Virgil has certainly composed his poem with great care, and evinced both art and judgment; but in the distribution and management of his subject, he has not been so happy. All the beauties of the poem are confined to the first six books, and in this decoration and improvement the poet evidently appears to have exhausted his genius and his invention. The events of the latter books are tame and lifeless. The marriage of Æneas with Lavinia cannot interest us after the romantic love of Dido. The wars with the Latins, occasioned by a trivial incident, chill the imagination, hitherto warmed by the grand description of the destruction of Troy. The battles are far inferior to those of Homer, in fire and sublimity:

4 A

they

they are mere copies of those in the *Iliad*, less diffuse, but also with infinitely less energy and spirit. The *Æneid*, it is true, must be considered with the indulgence due to an unfinished poem. It is said that Virgil could not be induced to recite to Augustus more than the first, second, fourth, and sixth books; and these are certainly the most beautiful. He had exhausted all that the imagination could invent in the descent of *Æneas* into the infernal regions, and all that the heart could suggest in the character of *Dido*. Terror and compassion could not be so forcibly excited, after the description of the ruin of *Troy*. From the elevated point which the poet in his flight had reached, he could not, perhaps, descend, without discovering a material depression in the dignity and interest of his poem.

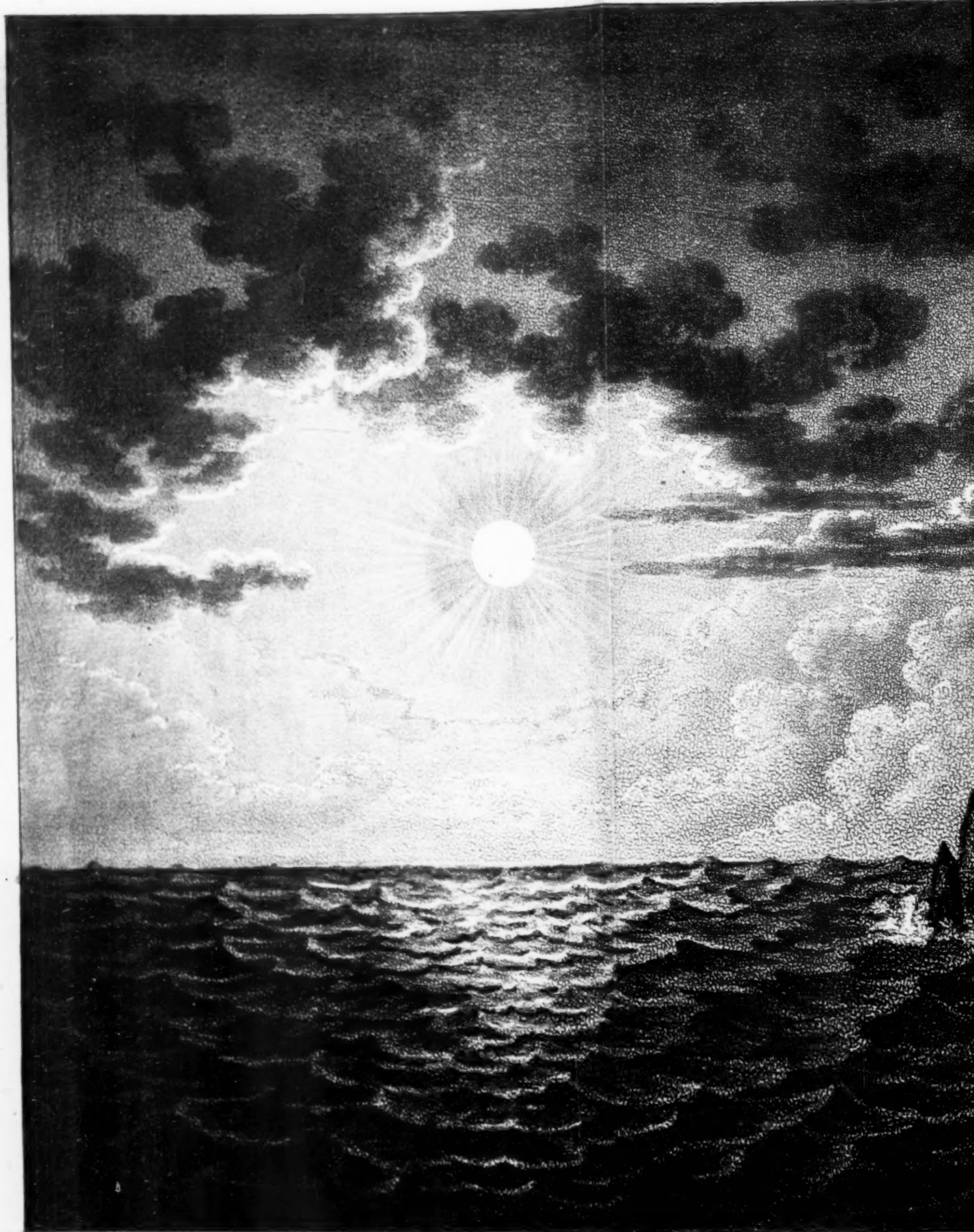
The most striking defect observable in the conduct of the latter part of the *Æneid* is, that the reader is tempted to take part with *Turnus* against *Æneas*. *Turnus*, a brave and gallant prince, is attached to *Lavinia*, who betrays no repugnance to his wishes. He is favoured by her mother, and the *Latins* and the *Rutuli* equally desire an union, which is to confirm the public tranquillity. Amid these favourable auspices, a stranger, a fugitive from *Troy*, arrives, to destroy the flattering prospects. He sends an embassy to demand an asylum from the old king of *Latium*, who, without any apparent motive, immediately offers him his daughter in marriage. Hence follows a cruel and destructive war, in which *Turnus*, while bravely fighting for his mistress and his throne, is slain by *Æneas*, and the mother of *Lavinia*, in despair, puts an end to her life. Such a plan was not calculated to make us think favourably of the hero. This defect might have been easily remedied by making *Æneas* deliver *Lavinia* from the persecution of an enemy equally odious to her and her country, instead of drawing *Turnus* as a young and amiable lover, who has so many claims upon her tenderness. *Æneas* appears in the displeasing light of a foreign usurper, who deprives *Lavinia* of a prince to whom she is attached, and as the spoiler of the country of which he ought to have been the defender. It is singular that Virgil did not consider how much his poem would have been improved by lessening the attraction of the other characters, and bestowing the chief interest upon his hero. A disposition such as we have

mentioned, would have been a source of innumerable beauties; and the last books of the *Æneid* would have equalled the former in dignity and pathos. But it is not to be supposed that they are absolutely destitute of merit. In each, the characteristic beauties of Virgil may be traced. It is, indeed, wonderful how much the force of his art has drawn from so sterile a subject. In every page we see him struggling against difficulties, selecting with caution, and distributing with judgment, what Homer has scattered in such lawless profusion.

Another reason may account for the defective arrangement of the *Æneid*, which renders it, as a poem, so much inferior to the *Iliad*. The war of *Troy* was so great an event in the annals of the world, that the heroes who were engaged in it still lived in the recollection of mankind. Their names were consecrated by fame, were familiar to the imagination, and the perpetual theme of admiration and applause. Nothing can be more favourable to a poet than to be in possession of a subject where the actors inspire an interest independent of that which he himself creates. Thus the first six books are filled with names already immortalized by Homer; but in the seventh and remaining cantos, we are introduced into a new world, and presented with personages absolutely unknown, and with whom, from the nature of the plan, the reader could not be made previously acquainted. We therefore soon discover how little susceptible of interest are the names of *Messapus*, *Ufens*, *Tarchon*, and *Mezentius*, compared with *Ajax*, *Hector*, *Ulysses*, and *Diomed*. Homer, in selecting the siege of *Troy* as a subject, had chosen what was considered the greatest event then known; while Virgil, who intended to celebrate the origin of *Rome*, was compelled to explore the antiquities of *Italy*, as obscure and imperfect as those of *Greece* were familiar and illustrious. The heroes of Homer have been admired by every nation, and represented upon every stage. We are accustomed to behold them in the same scenes with the gods themselves, and they appear not unworthy of such companions. The wars of the *Iliad* present the grandest spectacle; *Europe* and *Asia* seem engaged in the mighty contest, while those of the *Æneid* are the petty struggles of petty tribes. Such a contrast could not but be unfavourable to Virgil. He has endeavoured to throw some interest upon *Pallas*, the son of *Evander*,



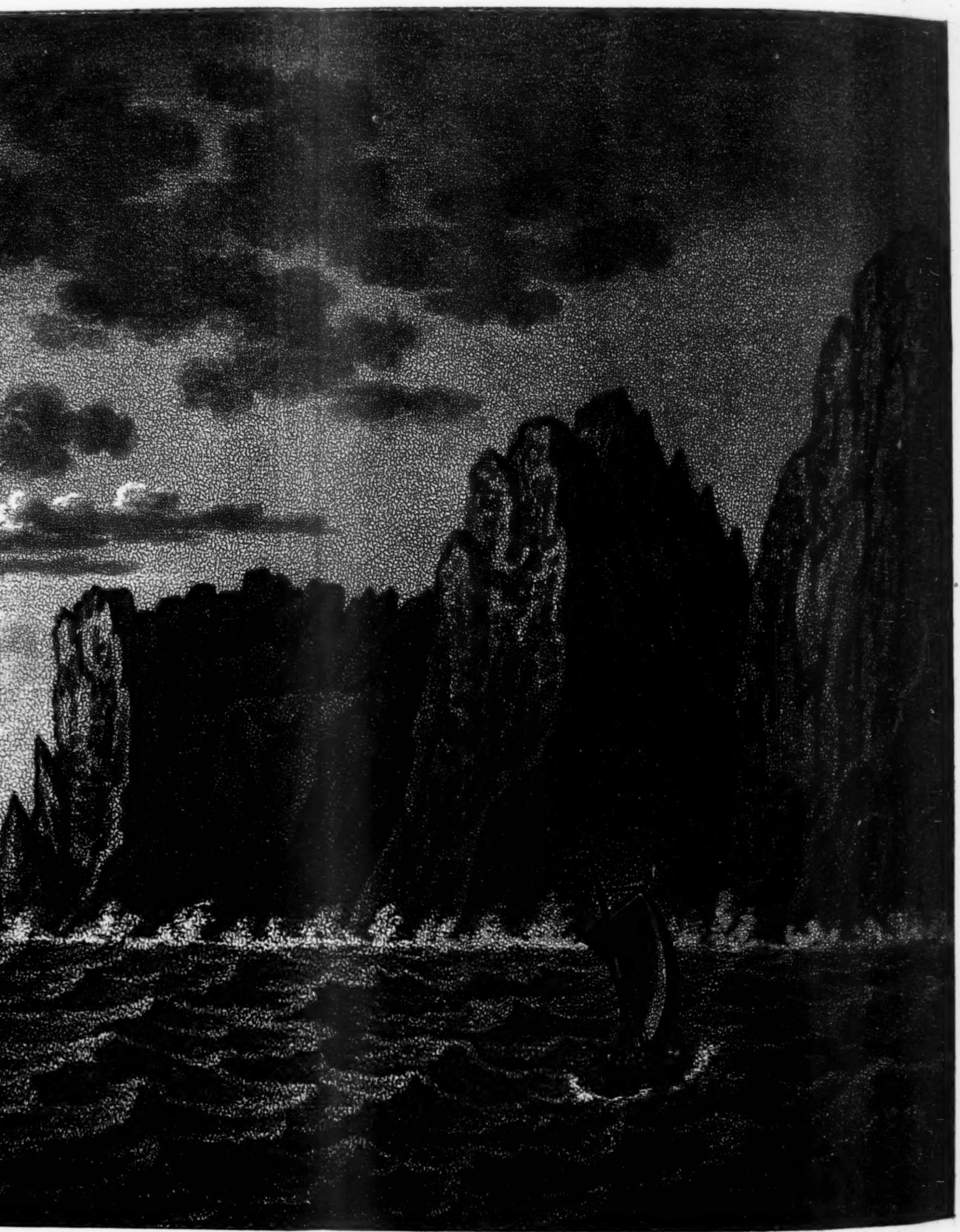




*The North Cape with*

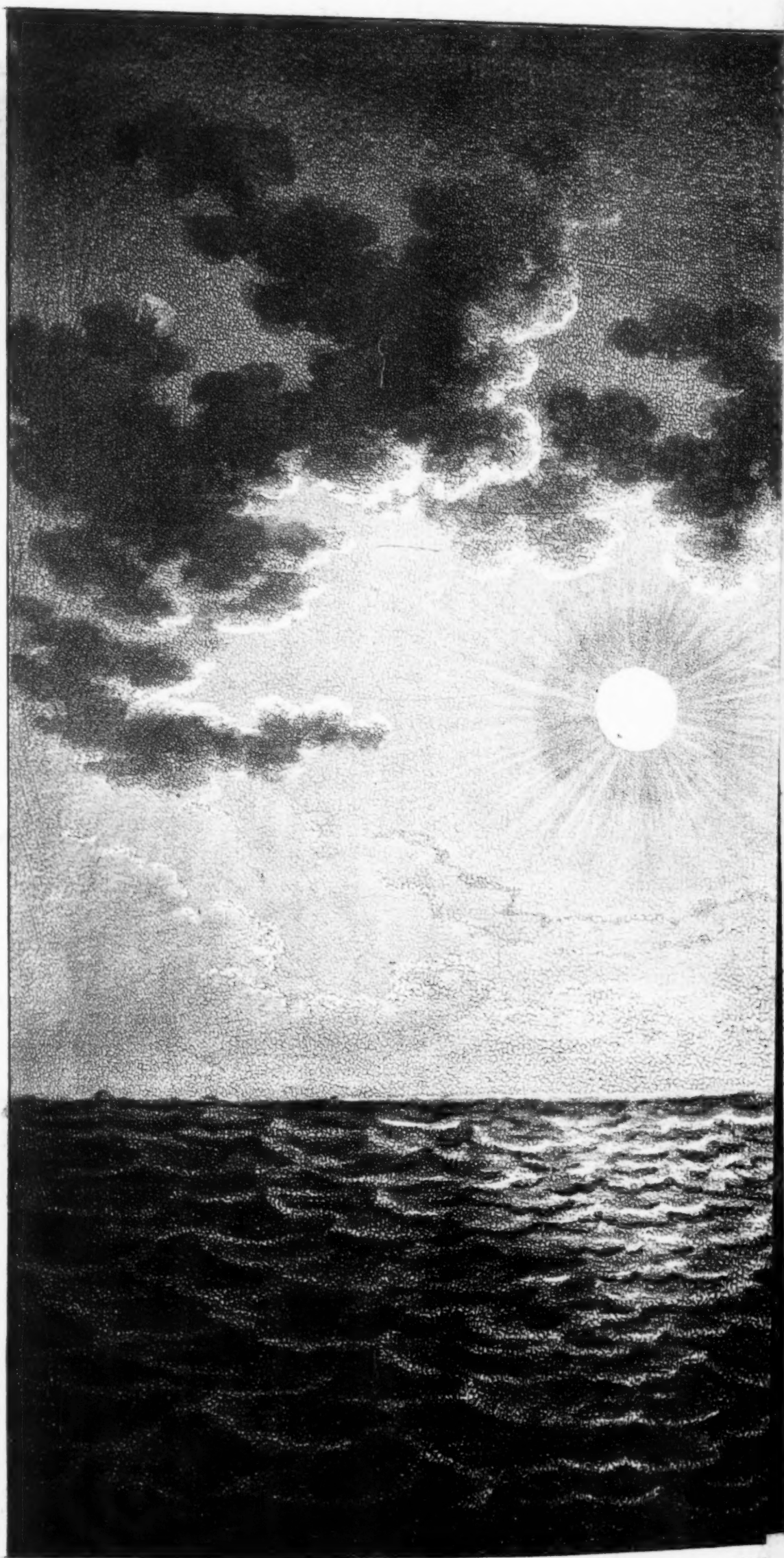
*Published April 1.1807; by R.<sup>d</sup>*





*The Sun at Midnight.*

*Phillips, Bridge Str.<sup>e</sup> Blackfriars.*



*The*



Evander, Lausus, the son of Mezentius, and upon Camilla, the Queen of the Volsci; but this feeble interest, excited for a moment, and appearing only in episodes, cannot compensate for the want of that general interest which should animate and extend over all the machinery of an epic.

If, after this, it be asked, upon what is founded the reputation of Virgil? it is answered, that, with all these defects, he still deserves the title of prince of the Latin poets; and second in rank among those who have distinguished themselves in the epopœa. He possesses beauties which have justly excited the admiration of every age, and which, with many, to this day, hold the balance in equilibrium between his fame and that of Homer. If he has not equalled his great precursor in invention, in richness, and in the general effect of his poem, he has surpassed him in many of his detached passages, and in the exquisite taste which he uniformly displays. Next to sublimity, tenderness is, perhaps, a principal merit in the epic, and this is a merit which Virgil possesses in a very high degree. He appears to have felt every affecting scene which he describes, and, with a masterly touch, can reach the heart by a single stroke. His style is supported in an uniform tone of majesty and sweetness, and is maintained with a consistency and perfection which cannot be found in any other poet. The second, the fourth, and the sixth books, are universally considered as the most finished pieces ever produced by the epopœa. The character of Dido, upon which, under the head of *Characters*, we shall enlarge in the next number, is entirely Virgil's. Neither Homer, nor any other poet of Greece, presented the model of so exquisite a portrait. The episodes of Nisus and Euryalus, of Cacus, of the funeral of Pallas, and of the shield of Æneas, are so many *chef-d'œuvres* of the art, which amply justify the celebrity of Virgil. Nor is he always deficient in vigour and grandeur: the images of horror, presented by a city burned and sacked in the night, are strongly delineated, and the descent of Æneas abounds with beauties of the highest kind. In these he may justly bear a comparison with Homer, however unequal he is admitted to be in other parts of his poem. In the many elaborate comparisons which have been drawn between these two great poets, sufficient care has not been taken to oppose the peculiar beauties of Vir-

gil to the general excellence of Homer; and with his acknowledged deficiency in the conduct of his poem, and the progressive interest of his fable, a degree of inferiority has been arbitrarily assigned to the former, without a due regard to the many passages in which he has surpassed the other. It is unreasonable to complain that nature has not bestowed all on one man. We should rather admire her in the wonderful variety of her gifts, in that inexhaustible fecundity which seems to promise for every age fresh inspiration to genius, new incitements to glory, and a never-failing source of enjoyment to man.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of a RECENT VOYAGE to the  
NORTH CAPE, accompanied by a VIEW;  
by A. F. SKJÖLDEBRAND, a SWEDISH  
GENTLEMAN.

ALTEN, a port of the Frozen Ocean, is situated on the shore of a bay called Kaafjord, which forms part of the Altenfjord, or Gulph of Alten, in 69 deg. 50 min. north latitude. The life of the inhabitants of this place appears rather singular to the natives of more genial climates. In summer, and especially when the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or six in the evening, sup at one, and go to bed at three or four o'clock in the morning. In winter, and during the long night, which lasts from the beginning of December to the end of January, they remain in a kind of apathy corresponding with the season. More than half of the twenty-four hours is devoted to sleep; when they awake, they do nothing but warm themselves, almost all business being entirely at a stand.

The house of the only merchant in the place, at which we lodged, stood on the summit of a very high hill, which slopes away to the sea. A Danish ship lay at anchor in the port, waiting for a cargo of dried and salt fish, of which a considerable quantity is exported from Alten. Near the shore were store-houses filled with that commodity, and large heaps are likewise piled up in the open air. A promontory, composed of a white and reddish rock, stretches into the sea, and incloses the interior of the basin. On the opposite side the gulph is bordered by a range of lofty mountains, whose summits, speckled with snow, rise to the very clouds.

The air of Alten is pure, and very salubrious.

lubrious. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile. In the kitchen-garden may be seen potatoes and brown cole, besides which, the inhabitants sow nothing but rye. The pine and the birch are the most common trees.

That part of the ocean which washes these shores, never freezes except in the interior of the gulphs, where its waters, otherwise extremely salt, are tempered by the fresh current of some river or stream that discharges itself into them. From the information I collected on the spot, it appears, that the floating masses which are detached from the everlasting ice of the Pole are not to be seen till you have proceeded seventeen miles (one hundred and nineteen English) beyond the North Cape, and then only with a telescope.

We soon made inquiries concerning the means of prosecuting our route to the North Cape, and were informed that the safest way was to take a small boat, as, in case of tempestuous weather, we might at any time go on shore; but that it would require some days to find good rowers. We accordingly dispatched a person to procure them. On the 15th of July we met with a suitable vessel and four good Norwegian rowers, one of whom was a very skilful old pilot. We immediately took on board provisions sufficient to last us several days on shore, in case of exigency, and set sail at two in the afternoon, with a favourable breeze, and the finest weather imaginable.

Our course was northerly, between projecting necks of land which form a multitude of very narrow bays. The coasts are bordered with enormous mountains, most of which are peaked. Almost all of them had patches of snow on the east and south sides, and the habitations of the fishermen were, in general, to the eastward of the gulphs. Sometimes the wind, coming from the open sea, rushed through deep vallies, forming whirlwinds, which would have upset our vessel, had we not taken care to lower the sail at their approach. After these moments of danger, we found ourselves all at once in a dead calm, under shelter of the mountains. The aspect of the sea varied every instant: sometimes resembling a polished mirror, it reflected the image of the hideous rocks that bordered it; now the surface, ruffled by a light breeze, appeared of a very dark azure colour; now agitated by the whirlwinds I have just mentioned, the waves became quite black or were whitened with foam. The wind

changed every moment, owing to the tortuous defiles through which it passed, so that there was no rest for those who guided the helm and managed the sail. The tide rises considerably for six hours, and falls in like manner, which produces a strong motion in the water, especially if the wind be contrary to the current; in the straits we often had cataracts, as it were, to ascend, or descend. Nevertheless, the skill of the boatmen soon relieved us so far from all apprehensions, that we could resign ourselves to the contemplation of the gigantic scenes, which, like dreams, passed in succession before us.

The wind having subsided, and our boatmen being fatigued, we went on shore at the mouth of a little river, which falls like a cascade into the seas. Having rested themselves, we again set sail about midnight. The mountains to the westward intercepted the view of the sun, whose rays illumined those on the opposite side. There was but very little wind the rest of that night and the following day, so that we advanced but very slowly, being obliged to use the oars almost without intermission.

During our voyage on the 16th we observed a Lapland fishing-hut, seated on a little hill between two enormous rocks, which towered to the very clouds. The striking contrast formed by the rich verdure of the hill, and the dreary aspect of the rocks, the beauty of the sea gently agitated by a light breeze, the solitary and forlorn situation of the hut, cut off from all communication except with a sea more frequently terrific than beautiful, all together contributed to give an interest to this spectacle.

There being little wind, the heat increased, and a vapour, absolutely suffocating, rose from the sea, a circumstance the more remarkable, as the water grows colder the farther we advance toward the north. At night we landed at a place where there were some fishermen's huts, and there spent a few hours.

In one of these huts, lighted by the faint glimmer of a perpetual fire, was an old sick woman about ninety years of age. Her daughter-in-law, a young Laplander, very handsome, and with a physiognomy uncommonly prepossessing, attended her with the most affectionate assiduity. At the sight of the pilot, the old woman burst into tears, while her daughter-in-law endeavoured to console her. At length, having dried her tears, she fixed her eyes on the ground with an expression of deep distress,



distress, at which the pilot and the boatmen could not restrain their tears. After several questions concerning the cause of their grief, we were informed that the last time these men had visited the place, the good woman was in perfect health, but on the day of their departure, she had a stroke of apoplexy, which deprived her of speech, in which state she had ever since remained. This scene, which to some readers may perhaps appear ridiculous, was, at the moment, highly interesting. The tears of these brave Norwegians, who with a smile would have confronted dangers the most appalling, prove that true courage consists not in obduracy, and that human nature in all its primitive vigour is susceptible of the tenderest sensations.

When these emotions of grief had somewhat subsided, the old woman made a sign to sit, or rather to lie, down on the rein-deers' skins, which had been spread for us on straw; and her daughter-in-law presented us with milk as gracefully as though she had been a shepherdess of Arcadia. We would fain have remained longer in this interesting asylum, but one of the boatmen came to inform us that the wind was favourable, a circumstance of which it was necessary to avail ourselves.

We continued our voyage between "heaven-kissing" mountains, some of which were almost covered with snow. Towards evening, the wind increased to such a degree that the pilot advised us to land on the first accessible shore, lest we should happen to be in the strait of Qvalesund, at the return of the tide, where our loss would be inevitable, should a tempest overtake us.

We complied with his advice, but not without regret, as it was essential that we should make the best use of our time. Having soon found a bay, encircled with a plain, on which were some fishermen's huts, we landed, and pitched our tent on the beach, that we might be ready to embark the first favourable moment; but the wind encreasing in violence, and becoming more and more contrary, we were obliged to pass the whole night and the following day in this place. This interval I spent partly in finishing some of the drawings I had previously made, partly in walking on the beach, killing snipes, or seeking shells. My fellow-traveller was, meanwhile, engaged in collecting plants and insects. With respect to the latter class, in particular, I am under the necessity

of acknowledging my ignorance. The chief cause of it is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the following circumstance:—Having begun to make a collection of insects in that happy period of life when all impressions are strong and profound, I caught a very large butterfly, which I considered as a treasure. After an absence of a week, the first thing I did was to visit my collection, and, on opening the drawer which contained this butterfly, I found it still alive, writhing its body and clapping its wings. The effect of this sight will never be effaced from my recollection, though it had been no wonder if many succeeding ones had made me forget it; after endeavouring to put an end to the torments of the insect by the most speedy death, I passed several nights in remorse, and since that moment have always felt excessive repugnance to torture any living creature. Were the case to be argued, has man any right to inflict, at pleasure, the most cruel torments on beings the degree of whose sensibility it is impossible to calculate with certainty; and is not the remorse of childhood the voice of nature, to which, from the unfortunate habit of stifling it, we become totally insensible in a more mature age?

The violence of the wind having somewhat abated, our boatmen resolved, at all hazards, to proceed. The passage of Qvalesund, or Hvalesund, the Strait of Whales, was actually attended with considerable danger, and that of Qvalesfiord with still greater. Here we were overtaken by the return of the tide, which we had been solicitous to avoid: the waves from the open sea came crowding one upon the other to the entrance of the strait, and met the current, producing a violent, and confused motion. The oars touched the water only on one side at once: we made no way, nor durst we make use of our sail; while the sea was so rough as to threaten to dash our little bark to pieces, her timbers already beginning to crack. The pilot, at length, declared, that he could no longer withstand its turbulence, and that, at all hazards, the sail must be set up, which was instantly done by one of our brave rowers. The mast, bending with the violence of the wind, now almost touched the water, which began to enter on that side; but the vessel gliding along with incredible velocity, we were soon out of danger, and under the shelter of a mountain. Had it not been for this bold man-œuvre we should probably have seen the

the other world instead of the North Cape.

These seas are frequented by great numbers of whales, but Fate had decreed that we should not enjoy the sight of any of them. To make amends, the boatmen entertained us with many wonderful stories of those animals. A fisherman being pursued by a whale, and perceiving that flight was impossible, fired a musket at the monster, who, terrified by the explosion, checked his career, and changed his course. Had it not been for this fortunate expedient, like another Jonas, he would have been swallowed up, without the hope of being so seasonably relieved from his confinement as was the prophet. Another was fishing with a line in very fair and calm weather, when a whale suddenly rising from the bosom of the deep, lifted the boat on his back, dashed it to pieces and the fisherman perished in the waves. In short, had all the events which they related really happened, our enterprize would have been rather rash, and few fishermen would have ventured to approach those parts.

We, however, sailed without accident all night, and arrived in the morning at Havörsund, the habitation of a merchant, who was then from home. We were kindly received by his wife and mother, who gave us an excellent breakfast; after which we hastened our departure, in the hope of arriving before midnight at the North Cape, which was still two good Norwegian (twenty-one English) miles distant.

We soon came in sight of the islands of Stapperne or Stappenöer, which are also called the Mother with Two Daughters. They are nothing but barren rocks, that in the middle being the largest of the three. Some caverns at the foot of these rocks resounded with the cries of the Eider-fowls, which furnish the down known by the same appellation. We had, to the west, a promontory of the island of Magerö, to which the North Cape adjoins. It was a perfect calm, but the sea was covered with surges, and vast clouds, which might have been mistaken for snow-covered Alps, rose above the horizon. We were afterwards informed at Masö, that there is the carcass of a whale on the summit of the largest of the Stapperne islands. To us this appeared almost incredible, for the waves could not have cast it such a height, and the rock is so steep that a man without a

burden cannot climb it but with great difficulty.

Before we passed the islands of Stapperne, we had for some time coasted along the island of Masö, after which no object bounded our view over that tremendous ocean, which extending from the polar ices, washes the extremities of Europe, Asia, and America. The little wind we had was often contrary, as well as the current, so that we advanced but slowly, sometimes by the aid of the sail, at others by dint of rowing; and the first mile\* took us seven hours, during which our boatmen, worn out with fatigue, went several times on shore to get a little rest. On one of these occasions we found upon a rock, from ten to fifteen fathoms in height, spawn of shell-fish, and sponges as white as snow, and much more easily broken than ordinary sponges. The rocks close to the water's edge were covered with the *buccinum glaciale*, a shell-fish, somewhat larger than a nut, and the water itself was full of plants of a prodigious vegetation; the most numerous, I believe, were the *fucus vesiculosus*, *inflatus*, and *aculeatus*.

We were extremely fortunate in the fair weather and calm which prevailed: for the least wind raises very lofty waves in these seas, and the coasts of Magerö, which lay to the right, are in general inaccessible. The sea, however, was still rough, and rocked us continually, so that having kept awake all the preceding night, to observe the striking objects which presented themselves to our view, we were now unable to resist the invitation of sleep. All at once a wave, breaking against the vessel, dashed its spray over our heads and abruptly awaked us. The boatmen then told us in a confused way, that, during our long sleep, we had passed some promontories, and recently a small gulph, on the shores of which were fishermen's huts, with a point of rocks in front, very nearly resembling the North Cape; we could still discern it to the south west. It was now between the hours of five and six in the evening, and the wind changed in our favour. The land seemed to trend away to the east, and left us on that side a more unobstructed view of the ocean. At length, a little before midnight, we perceived this formidable Cape, whose rocks appeared to us at a distance

\* A Norwegian mile is equal to ten and a half English.



to be of nearly equal height and terminating in a perpendicular peak. We first steered our course towards this point; but finding it to be totally inaccessible, and the sea becoming more and more rough, we were obliged to turn to the right and put into a small bay.

It was during this passage that the North Cape appeared in all its grandeur, as I have endeavoured to represent it at the moment I was taking my view, the nearest rocks seemed to be much higher than those of the peak, and the general appearance was much more picturesque than from any other point. The sea, breaking against this immovable rampart, which had withstood its rage ever since the beginning of the world, bellowed, and formed a thick border of white froth; the midnight sun illuminating this spectacle, equally beautiful and terrific; and the shade which covered the western side of the rocks rendered their aspect still more tremendous. I cannot pretend to state the height of these rocks; every thing here was on a grand scale, and no ordinary object afforded a point of comparison. Notwithstanding the motion of the boat I took several views of the Cape; but at length we were obliged to enter the bay, the only refuge that presented itself in this dismal region.

We went on shore, and directing our steps toward the west, accidentally discovered a grotto formed of rocks whose surface has been washed smooth by the waves. Some inequalities of the rock within, were a substitute for seats; a detached stone served for a table; and a spring of fresh water ran at our feet. Excepting that there was at the farther end an outlet through which we discovered the sea, it was precisely the grotto of the Æneid.

—Scopulis pendentibus antrum,  
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo.

We kindled a fire with some pieces of wood thrown upon the shore by the waves; not a single tree was to be seen on the whole coast, nor any vestige indicating the abode of human beings. A hill, some hundred paces in circumference, and surrounded by enormous crags, is the only accessible spot. The southern part of the island in which Kjelvig is situated, contained, according to Pontoppidan, 50 or 60 families. M. Wahlenberg found that their number was much smaller. This traveller discovered several new species of plants, and mosses.

From the summit of a hill, turning toward the sea, we saw to the right a pro-

digious mountain, attached to the Cape, and rearing his sterile mass to the skies: to the left a neck of land covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dash with violence, closes the bay, and admits but a limited view of the ocean. One of the boatmen informed us that there was once a church on this spot, but I afterwards learned that it was at the place where the last fishermen's huts are situated.

That we might see as much as possible of the interior of the island, we climbed almost to the summit of the lofty mountain, where I made a drawing of the most singular landscape that ever my eyes beheld. The lake in the fore-ground is perhaps at the elevation of fifteen fathoms above the surface of the sea, and there is another at the top of one of the mountains, which border the former: the view is terminated by peaked rocks, chequered with patches of snow.

Perceiving that the sea began to run very high beyond the Cape, we thought it advisable to hasten our departure, that in case of a tempest we might find a more agreeable asylum. At this moment, the remembrance of the long fatigues we had undergone to gain a sight of some dreary rocks almost excited our laughter; but considering the space which still separated us from the civilized world, the toils, and, what was worse, the vexations which awaited us, before we could return to it, our reflexions assumed a graver cast.

We made our way without accident over the waves which seemed to be piled up at the outlet of the bay, and the wind soon became less violent. A species of aquatic birds, called *alca artica*, were frequently seen skimming the surface of the waves very near our vessel; a large parrot-bill, exceedingly disproportioned to the diminutive size of the body, gave these birds a singular appearance. They plunged with astonishing velocity, and it was impossible to shoot any of them on the water. Some of them soon passed us on the wing, and we killed two or three, which we could not get on board, on account of the agitation of the sea.

The wind abating a little, we stood off for Masö, where we were received by Mr. Buck, a merchant of that place, with the hospitality which distinguishes the Norwegians, and with as much respect as though we had been princes.

Masö is the northernmost port of Norwegian Lapland. It is situated in latitude  $70^{\circ} 59' 54''$ , two Norwegian and three Swedish miles from the North Cape.

Cape. The port is formed of a very fine bay, where ships may winter in the greatest security: it has a church and a fair, and exports considerable quantities of salt fish.

We set sail again in the evening, with the finest weather, and arrived next day at Hammerfest, another sea-port, five Norwegian miles from Masø. A brother of Mr. Buck, who resides there, received us with the same cordiality as we had experienced at the last-mentioned place. At Hammerfest all the houses had small gardens adjoining to them. They were in good condition, but their only productions were potatoes, brown cole, and gooseberries.

After our departure from Hammerfest, we soon got into the track we had followed in going, and arrived at Alten on the fifth day of our absence. The joy expressed by our hosts on our return, proved the hazardous nature of our enterprise; though with the exception of a single moment in the passage of Qvalefjord, the constant favour of fortune had spared us even the slightest appearance of danger.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**O two of the queries of Mr. William Pybus, as stated in your Magazine for February, 1807, p. 33, I desire leave to send to you the following answer for insertion, viz.

*To bronze Plaster Figures.*

Lay the figure over with isinglass size till it holds out, or without any part of its surface becoming dry or spotted; then with a brush, such as is termed by painters a sash-tool, go over the whole, observing carefully to remove any of the size (while it is yet soft) that may lodge on the delicate or sharp places, and set it aside to dry: when it is become so, take a little very thin oil gold-size, and with as much of it as just damps the brush, go over the figure, allowing no more of this size to remain than what causes it to shine. Set it apart in a dry place, free from smoke; and after it has remained there forty-eight hours, the figure is prepared for bronzing.

The bronze, which is almost an impalpable powder, (and may be had at the colour-shops of all metallic colours,) should be dabbed on with a little cotton-wool; after having touched over the whole figure let it stand another day; then with a soft dry brush rub off all the loose powder, and the figure will resem-

ble the metal it is intended to represent, and possess the quality of resisting the weather.

*To Varnish Plaster Casts or Models.*

Take four drops, Scots or Dutch try weight, or about a quarter of an ounce averdupoise, of the finest white soap, grate it small and put it into a new glazed earthen vessel, with an English pint of water; hold it over the fire till the soap is dissolved, then add the same quantity of bleached wax cut into small pieces: as soon as the whole is incorporated, it is fit for use.

*Mode of application.*—Dry the model well at the fire, suspend it by a thread, and dip it into the varnish; take it out, and a quarter of an hour after, dip it again; let it stand for six or seven days, then with a bit of muslin rolled softly round your finger, rub the model gently, and this will produce a brilliant gloss; but this part of the operation must be done with great care, and a light hand, as the coat of varnish is thin.

*Another way.*—Take skim-milk, from which the cream has been carefully taken off, and with a camel's-hair pencil lay over the cast till it holds out, or will imbibe no more; shake or blow off any that remains on the surface, and lay it in a place free from \*stour, (a word for which the English language affords no synonyme,) and when it is dry, it will look like polished marble.

N. B. This last mode answers equally well with the former, but will not resist the weather.

*Mahogany Tables, &c.*

If to the first receipt for a "Varnish," there be added three ounces of common wax, it forms an excellent composition for furniture.

*To use it.*—Clean the table well, dip a bit of flannel in the varnish while warm, and rub it on the table; let it stand a quarter of an hour, then apply the hard brush in all directions, and finish with a bit of clean dry flannel. This will produce a gloss like a mirror.

*For Boots and Shoes.*

If to the above varnish there is added two ounces of lump-sugar, and the same quantity of ivory-black, an excellent compound will be had equally good for giving a polish to boots or shoes, and preserving the leather from cracking.

Edinburgh,  
March 6, 1807.

Your's, &c.  
D. BRIDGES, junr.

\* Dust in motion.—Vide Sibbald's Glossary to his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR Antiquary's correspondent, "Indagator," p. 317, in his account of that curious work, the "Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed," has committed a slight mistake when he states that it is not mentioned in Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities." This industrious compiler has twice spoken of it, viz. in p. 345 and 1751. I also take this opportunity of saying, that the Latin original was first printed at Gruda, by Gerard Leen, in the year 1480. I am rather at a loss to comprehend what is meant by "the translation of Hesop superseding the publication of the Dialogues."

As we are on the subject of old books, I shall beg leave, Sir, to present you with an extract from one of very great rarity and curiosity; and in so doing, I may not only manifest a due degree of patriotic zeal, but chance to contribute to the consolation of those true Britons who are perpetually occupied in venting their spleen against our arch and implacable enemy, Napoleon. The prophetic application of Revelations xiii. 4, 5, 6, 7, was unhappily found not to succeed, and the forty-two months passed away, but the dragon remained to torment the nations. Yet we have hopes; for the author of the book of "The Blasyng of Armes," at the end of Dame Julian Berners's celebrated Treatise on Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, printed at Saint Albans, 1486; and afterwards by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, has informed us that "Tharmes of the Kyng of Fraunce were certaynly sent by an angell from heven, that is to saye: thre floures in manere of swerdes in a felde of asure, the whyche certen armes were geven to the forsayd Kyng of Fraunce in sygne of everlastyng trowble, and that he and his successors alway with batayle and swerdes sholde be punysshed." Whether the abolition of the fleurs-de-lis since the revolution, will make any difference in the above curse, is at least doubtful; in all events it will behove the Bourbons, whenever they are restored to the throne of their ancestors, to be very cautious how they adopt the lilies! ANTI-NAP.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I NOW proceed to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the American farmer, with those of the English one. It is scarcely necessary to premise, MONTHLY MAG, No, 158.

that these statements are by no means applicable to the extensive territories of the United States, which comprehend many varieties of soil and climate; but are the result of observations, in the county of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and in what is called the Great Valley, from twenty to thirty miles distant from Philadelphia; the soil of which is mostly a rich, deep loam; and sells from twelve to twenty pounds sterling per acre.

The first inconvenience that strikes a European, on viewing an American farm, is the total want of the fences. Posts and rails, or rails placed angularly, are the common fences of the country: these require a continual expence of wood and labour, to make and repair them. A few persons have planted thorn-hedges; and where they are duly attended to, they are in a thriving condition: the most promising one I have seen, had short straw laid on the roots of the young quicksets, which preserves them from the extremes of heat and cold, and prevents the growth of weeds.

The winters in America are more severe than in England. Half a century ago, the snow generally fell in November, and continued till March: to provide for these five unproductive months, required a great share of the produce of the other seven. But the climate has undergone a very favourable alteration in this respect, and of late years the winter seldom assumes its rigorous aspect till after Christmas. It is not however untill the month of April, that sheep can subsist entirely without fodder; from that time vegetation makes a rapid progress, and on land well managed, clover will be eight or ten inches high by the 1st of May.

The price of labour in the United States is much higher than in more populous nations, nor can servants or labourers be at all times procured in sufficient numbers. Twenty to thirty pounds sterling are the wages of a man by the year; and from half to three-fourths of a dollar for a day's work.

Distance from market is another inconvenience of the country. The seaports, or those ports situated on navigable rivers, are the markets for the sale of farming productions; consequently, but a small proportion of the land can have the advantage of contiguity. The prices also of grain and stock are below the English ones; of which the lower price of land in the United States, is both the cause and the effect.

A B

The

The Hessian fly (as it is called), which has been so destructive to the young wheat in autumn, may be avoided by good culture and late sowing; indeed an agricultural friend, (G. Clymer, esq. President of the Philadelphia Bank,) whose knowledge of the country is of longer standing than mine, assured me that it has been of great service to the farmers, by inducing them to bestow on their land an extra portion of tillage and manure.

The moth-fly is a more troublesome insect, especially in the States of Maryland and Virginia. In some seasons it devours the wheat while in the stack. The best remedy for this is the thrashing-mill.

Although the climate of the United States is more subject to extremes than that of England, it is in many respects more favourable for agricultural operations. At the time of harvest, as I before mentioned, the weather is generally fine. Thunder-storms and heavy showers frequently occur in summer, but they are almost invariably succeeded by fine weather in less than twenty-four hours.

The extirpation of weeds by the plough is much facilitated by the powerful heat of the sun; and as the grain ripens in July, a crop of turnips, or buck-wheat, can be raised on the wheat-stubble the same season.

Maize, or Indian corn, is a useful addition to the crops of the American farmer. It is excellent food for hogs, horses, and poultry; the meal is esteemed superior to oatmeal for culinary uses; and the tops, (the stems of the male flowers,) are cut and dried for fodder.

Plaster or gypsum, as a manure, is an invaluable acquisition to the United States. The small quantity of a bushel of ground plaster to the acre, which costs half a dollar, when strewed on clover, will generally double or treble the produce. By the aid of this manure, lands worn out with repeated corn-crops and bad tillage, may be speedily and cheaply renovated.

The parochial payments, consisting of the county rate, poors' rate, and a contribution of money or labour for repairs of roads, amount to about six-pence sterling per acre. The expences of government are all paid by the duties on imported goods; and in this country the farmer is free from taxes and from tythes: here are no test-laws as a stigma on the religious tenets of one part of the community; nor is the elective franchise withheld from another part. All sects are on

an equal footing, and all live in amity with each-other.

It must however be admitted, that political bigotry has been, and in some measure still is, too prevalent in this country. The present President of the United States has exercised his power with the utmost moderation; but in 1798, when the other party was predominant, the political intolerance of those times formed a counterpart with the associations against levellers in England. Happily, both nations have recovered their senses. May no future infatuation embroil them with each other!

W. BAKEWELL.

*Fatland Ford, Pennsylvania,*  
*February 2, 1807.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*

SIR,

HAVING attended the annual meeting of the charity-children at St. Paul's, on the 28th of last month, I can hardly find words to express how highly I was gratified, as well with the spectacle of upwards of six thousand poor children clothed, maintained and educated at the public expence, as with the astonishing effect produced by the union of sounds from so many voices, chanting the praises of their great Creator.

I should not, however, have troubled you with this, were it not at the same time to transmit some observations I made whilst there, in the hope, that by communicating them to the public through your widely-extended miscellany, they may be attended to by those concerned, and the effect of the whole improved to the greatest degree possible.

As I was there pretty early, and before many of the children had taken their places, the first observation I made was that, notwithstanding the immense theatre erected and provision made, there was yet hardly sufficient room to accommodate the whole of the different schools; many of the children finding a difficulty in seating themselves, and, when settled, were much crowded. Owing to this probably it was, that some few were occasionally had down to the school-mistresses below, to be plied with smelling-bottles to be kept from fainting. And this would perhaps have happened to a much greater degree, had not the day been as favourable as possibly could have been for the purpose, without either rain or extreme heat.

As each school must doubtless be made acquainted



acquainted with the number of seats allotted to it, this inconvenience might certainly be remedied, by leaving as many of the younger children behind, (whose voices can hardly be expected to add much to the general effect,) as may enable the remainder to be well accommodated.

My next observation was upon the choir of St. Paul's, which sang alone in the Te Deum and Jubilate, and in the greater part of the Coronation-Anthem and Hallelujah from the Messiah, and which appeared to me to be much too weak for that occasion, especially after the charity-children had added their voices in the two latter; contrasted to the immense force of which the choir seemed as it were annihilated; scarcely any thing but the organ (at least where I sat) being to be heard. Surely upon so great an occasion as this may justly be reckoned, the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey might be requested to lend their assistance, as at the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy, with which aid the contrast would not be carried to such an extreme, as must be the case with a single choir opposed to such a force.

My third observation was upon the performance of the charity-children themselves, whose extreme steadiness and accuracy was astonishing, and did the highest credit as well to themselves, as to the persons that had instructed them. In, however, the beginning of the 100th psalm, with which the service commenced, the effect was not so great as I had expected, owing probably to a want of courage in many of the children, which might prevent their putting out their voices so much as they did in the latter verses. But in the 113th Psalm, before the Sermon, they made ample amends, as nothing, I think, could exceed the wonderful and striking effect occasioned by the transition from the full chorus, to the voices of the girls alone on one side, and thence again to the full chorus, as was also the case in the Hallelujah succeeding it. The cathedral responses and a mens too were very accurately performed by them, and well in time. I cannot, however, help thinking, but that, in the Coronation-Anthem, and Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah, a considerable improvement in the effect may yet be made, by a different arrangement of the air, or tune, in the parts where the children join, by not merely taking the treble notes, to which the melody is by

no means confined. For when the composer thus formed his score, he naturally supposed that the different voices would in general be pretty equally arranged, and that therefore it would be of little consequence whether the principal air was in the treble or any other part. Could he however have foreseen that, upon some future occasions, there would be about two thousand trebles, (supposing only a third part of the children to sing in these chorusses,) to about three or four tenors and basses, or had the present annual meeting and performance been instituted in his time, he would undoubtedly in the full chorus have thrown the air as much as possible into that part, which cannot so justly be said to predominate over the others, as to drown and annihilate them. My principal allusion is to the first three bars of the last movement of the Coronation-Anthem, "God save the King," &c. and the same as repeated towards the end, which as a loyal exclamation in unison, appears striking enough, but can hardly be called singing, being nearly all upon one note. As, therefore, the air is here evidently sung by the counter-tenors and tenors, supported by the violins in the octave above, I should propose in these three bars, the boys taking the counter-tenor part, and the girls the tenor in the octave above, or in unison with the second violin part. And this, being in fact but one bar three times repeated, need not startle those who with great reason object to the children being taught to sing in parts, to which I would make this the sole exception. In like manner, as at the repetition of the same words in the key of A at the 17th bar, the principal air is in the tenor part; I would have the children taught to sing that part in the octave above, instead of the proper treble part, as being likely to produce a more striking effect.

In other parts of the Coronation-Anthem, and in the Hallelujah chorus, similar improvements may be made, by selecting such parts from the score, as have most air or time in them, for the children to sing, either in unison or in the octave above, as may best suit their voices.

I have yet a fourth observation to mention which I made, viz. the want of an organ of more power in the bass to qualify the prodigious strength of treble; although Mr. Attwood, by his full and judicious accompaniment, made the most that he could of that, (upon all other oc-

casions as it may be reckoned,) compleat and noble instrument. Indeed, since these annual meetings have been established, one cannot but lament that the proposal of Mr. Renatus Harris, mentioned in the 552d number of the Spectator, of erecting an organ of the greatest powers and dimensions over the great west door of the cathedral, has not since been carried into execution. The present organ, however, might be enlarged for this occasion, by the exchange of the trumpet stop for one of more power than the present, and addition of a double trumpet bass, with likewise (if room should be found,) a clarion, or octave trumpet. With these powerful reed stops, and additional voices proposed, there would be something considerable left when the children's voices cease in the Coronation Anthem, &c. and in the full chorus the great force of the trebles would be qualified and contrasted by a bass bearing some proportion to it, and a grandeur would be given to the whole, which would wonderfully improve the general effect. Should however the additions to the organ here proposed, be not found practicable or expedient, then perhaps one or two bass trombones, used merely when all the children sing, might answer the purpose.

I cannot conclude without paying my small tribute of approbation to Mr. Page, as well for the very great pains he must have taken, and time he must have bestowed, in preparing the children at the different schools so as to enable them to perform by ear, and without the least knowledge of the science, with such great accuracy and precision; as for his clear, distinct, and animated manner of conducting so large an assemblage of voices, actuated as it were by one mind; thereby producing an effect that is probably not equalled in Europe. Your's, &c.

M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** BEG the favour of you to insert the following, as I flatter myself it will prove of general service. It is a little contrivance, costing a mere trifle, which is attached to a two or four-wheeled carriage, for the purpose of impeding the accelerated velocity of the vehicle down hills, or when the horses run away. A bar of iron with two steel shoes to its ends is attached, under the futchels or shafts, the shoes facing and fitting the wheels, so that when the contrivance is to be

used, the coachman puts his foot on a pedal, and in an instant the two shoes rub violently against the wheels, not locking them (which by the way is the best method that can be devised for tearing the strongest wheel to pieces,) but producing on the tire or iron rim of the wheel a friction that I venture to affirm is sufficient to stop the most unruly horses, even when attempting to run away down hill.

I feel justified in recommending this simple devise from two years' experience of its effect, down some of the steepest hills in the Isle of Wight, and should it but prove the means of preventing one accident, now when every body will be thinking of their country excursions, I shall feel ample compensation for any trouble I may have taken in bringing it about, and making it public.

There is a yellow sociable at Tattersall's at present, which your mechanical friends would perhaps after this description like to see; though it, being the first to which the bar was fixed, is certainly not so simple as I could have wished.

Your's, &amp;c.

May 25, D. F. WALKER.  
5 Gloster-street, Portman-square.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N your Number for April last, p. 225, I have perused with great pleasure Mr. W. Marshall's paper on the excellence of Handel. It has not yet been in my power to make such research into the particular methods by which Handel obtained the words of his Oratorios, being too fully occupied in the musical analysis of those grand compositions. I shall, however, be happy to contribute a few remarks on such beauties of expression, as the union of poetry and music in those works present to the feelings of all who have a true taste for harmony in the most extensive signification of the term.

It has often occurred to my mind, that a regular criticism on the excellencies of Handel, associated with their chronological order in the Sacred Scriptures, would have a powerful effect in heightening their energies to the auditor, and of impressing their succession on the memory.

For this purpose I send you a specimen of my design in some remarks on the Oratorio of Joseph, which is the first in order of time, being the only one selected by Handel from the book of Genesis.

The overture of this Oratorio, like that of the Messiah, is composed in E minor; a key for which Handel seems to have had some



some partiality, when the idea of mournful firmness was to be expressed: witness his "Total Eclipse," in Samson, "Behold and See," in the Messiah, and the first air in this Oratorio, which is in the same key to the following words:

"Be calm, my soul, nor faint beneath  
Affliction's galling chains;  
When crown'd with conscious Virtue's wreath,  
The shackled captive reigns."

The symphony to this air is of that first species of the sublime, which arises from the employment of all instruments in octaves or unisons according to Dr. Crotch's classification in his *Specimens* just published.

Joseph then, supposed to be alone in prison, continues in the following accompanied recitative:

"But wherefore thus? whence, Heav'n, these  
bitter bonds;  
Are these the just rewards of stubborn virtue?  
Down, down, proud heart,  
Nor blindly question the behest of Heav'n!  
These chastisements are just; for some wise  
end  
Are all the partial ills allotted Man."

The former air is again repeated.

Phanor, the name given to the chief butler of Pharaoh in this drama, (see Genesis xli, 9), then enters and informs Joseph of the king's demand for an interpreter; on which Joseph addresses the Almighty in the following fine air in E flat major, composed for a counter tenor voice:

"Come, divine inspirer, come,  
Make my humble breast thy home;  
Draw the curtain from mine eye,  
And present place futurity."

Joseph being introduced to Pharaoh, the Egyptians perform a chorus of invocation in G minor; of which the contrast between the *staccato* of the instrumental accompaniments and the *tenute* of the vocal parts is well supported:

"O God of Joseph, gracious shed  
Thy spirit on thy servant's head;  
That to the king he may reveal  
The truth's his mystic dreams conceal."

After the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and the new name of Zaphnath-Paaneah, (explained by some, *Revealer of Secrets*, by others, *Saviour of the World*) a spirited chorus in C major occurs, of which the *caesures* and harmonic accents are particularly correct:

"Joyful | sounds! melodious | strains,  
Health to | Egypt is the | theme!  
Zaphnath | rules and Pharaoh | reigns—  
Happy | nation! bliss su | preme!"

The remainder of the first act is occupied with the loves of Asenath and Joseph, the march to the temple, and their subsequent nuptials.

The last air is for a base voice in D major accompanied by the trumpet:

"Since the race of time began,  
Since the birth-day of the sun;  
Ne'er was so much wisdom found,  
With such matchless beauty crown'd."

A chorus in continuation of the same subject concludes the act:

"Swift our numbers, swiftly roll,  
Wait the news from pole to pole;  
Asenath with Zaphnath's join'd!  
Joy and peace to all mankind!"

The second act opens with a chorus in E minor of two movements each, containing two excellent subdivisions which shew the hand of a great master:

"Hail, thou youth by Heav'n belov'd,  
Now thy wondrous wisdom's prov'd;  
Zaphnath Egypt's fate foresaw,  
And snatch'd her from the famine's jaw."

After the song by Phanor, "Our fruits, while yet in blossom, die, &c." and the chorus, "Blest be the Man," &c. which follows, must be well known to all who have heard it as introduced by Dr. Arnold in *Redemption*.

It would require not only more space than a periodical publication can admit, but also musical examples, to shew the merit of Simeon's soliloquy in prison; his examination by Joseph; the first interview with Benjamin, and the invitation to the eleven brethren, as taken from Genesis, xliii, 16. But the master-piece of this oratorio is the final chorus of the second act. Those who remember its effect in Westminster Abbey, can best appreciate its merits, and Mr. Shield has recorded its final movement in his *Introduction to Harmony*:

"O God! who in thy heav'nly hand  
Dost hold the hearts of mighty kings;  
O take thy Jacob, and his land,  
Beneath the shadow of thy wings.  
Thou know'st our wants before our prayer,  
O let us not confounded be;  
Thy tender mercies let us share,  
O Lord, we trust alone in thee!"

The splendor of this divine chorus rather throws the last act into a partial obscurity, yet the air by Asenath; "Prophetic raptures," in D major; the popular duet, "What's sweeter than the new-blown rose;" together with the various interspersed recitatives, which develop the history of Joseph, are all specimens of the composer's talents.

The

The whole terminates with the anthem in D:

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and triumph in the name of the Lord our God. Hallelujah."

This short sketch of the principal beauties of Joseph, is submitted to the judgment of the lovers of Handel, as a specimen of an investigation into that expressive union of music and poetry which contributes to the heightening of both.

A more remote object also may be obtained from the enquiry: in such a classification of the principal airs and chorusses as the present criticisms will form, a very clear view will be given, how far Handel did or did not consider the choice of key as essential to the *character* of the piece. Even in this short analysis, the firm and composed melancholy in the key of E minor has been mentioned, and the brilliant effects of D major have not passed unnoticed. My present numerous avocations will not justify a hasty promise, but it is my wish to continue this series regularly through the Scripture History, as it is found in the works of Handel.

If, for the sake of technical memory, we might give this particular oratorio one decided term to express its general character, it seems to require no better than that of RESIGNATION.

Kensington  
Gravel Pits.

Your's, &c.  
J. W. CALCOTT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with Doctor Franklin's Life, to which his will is annexed, my curiosity has been much excited relative to 2,000*l.* bequeathed in a codicil to the said will, 1,000*l.* to the citizens of Boston, and 1,000*l.* to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to be let out at interest at five per cent. in different sums, to such young artificers under the age of twenty five, as had served an apprenticeship in the said towns, and were married. If any person can gratify my desire to know whether the said legacies are appropriated agreeable to the patriot's will, through your justly admired miscellaneous collection, he will much oblige your constant reader.

T.

Dublin, February 22, 1807.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IT must certainly be matter of gratification to the philanthropist, that, notwithstanding the animosity of parties,

and the exterminating conflict of nations, there are yet those among men whose aim is the happiness and the preservation of their species. Your Correspondent, *Common Sense*, in his communication of last month, has made known an easy method of escaping from a house when on fire; and for which, I may venture to say, that no one of your readers will refuse him their commendation, or feel less than grateful.

Permit me, Sir, through the same medium, to make a few remarks on the probability of still further lessening those dangers to which our lives are daily exposed.

"For, to know

That which before us lies in daily life  
Is the prime wisdom: what is more, is fame,  
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,  
And renders us in things that most concern,  
Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek."

People who do not consider how much their peace and safety depends on little things, will hardly be prevailed on to care about the security of their doors and windows, stoves, &c.; but I would particularly recommend every master or mistress of a family to *accustom* themselves to arrange and secure their effects in such a manner, that in case of those too common and dreadful alarms, their lives and valuables might be better preserved from the hands of midnight robbers, or the ravages of fire; for it is more than probable, that when such calamities befall us, the perturbation of our spirits, and the want of time, will be fatal to our safety. How many valuable lives might have been saved by the precaution of sleeping in rooms which are favourable to escape in such an emergency as is produced by fire, by the aid of a rope, or the alarm of a rattle!—On keeping the window free from the blockade of chairs, tables, flower-pots, &c. much of our safety depends. I have always thought that a *window* is generally preferable to any other part to escape from, when our danger is pressing, because from this part of the house we are conveyed at once into the street; but, in cases of midnight alarms by fire, by the time lost in attempts to unlock and unbolt doors, to descend stairs, and pass through passages, we may fairly conclude many a person has died the most terrible of all deaths!

Dreadful as the alternative must be, I am yet inclined to believe that a leap from a window is often preferable to the more certain destruction by suffocation and fire; and though our neighbours should neglect to strew their beds to receive



ceive us, the person in distress might immediately take his leap on throwing out his own, and in some measure break the effects of his fall by holding his breath at the same instant.

But perhaps a few hints, calculated to prevent the necessity of such risks, may be still more acceptable:—Among those fires which are fatal to our lives, none are more to be dreaded than those which happen or originate in our chambers. Here it is that in a few minutes we are enveloped in flames, every thing about us is combustible, and tends to hasten the horrid catastrophe. But whether the accident originates from the carelessness of a servant, a child, or a parent, a little forethought, or the following simple precaution, might have prevented it: for it is only by securing the candle in a *lanthorn* that I can at any time trust my elder girl to put the younger children to bed, without the dread of having the bed-clothes or curtains set on fire, a circumstance so very frequent and fatal, but which could not happen, did we but accustom ourselves to take a light into a bed-room only when inclosed in a lamp or *lanthorn*. And if the light were to remain in the chimney corner all night, our security and advantage would still be increased, and the air of the chamber would not be injured, which might be the case if the lamp had been suspended in the middle of the room.

There are some people who say they cannot sleep in a dark room, and others find themselves restless because there is a light: but both may become agreeable by habit. Those who are accustomed to the latter would certainly have the advantage in case of an accident. If a fire broke out in any part of the house, their clothes, their children, and their valuables, are immediately in view, and consequently their embarrassment would be considerably lessened.

Among other important aids to humanity, we may reckon Dr. Cogan's late improved drag, for the speedy raising human bodies from under water; and Mr. Daniel's life-preserver, which prevents the ship-wrecked mariner from sinking. The Humane Society have likewise done much to preserve us from death; and when the nation shall be led sufficiently to appreciate its character, and the importance of this excellent institution, we may expect a proportionate share of benefit by the extension and improvement of such plans.

Many thousands of those papers which

acquaint us with the mode of recovering persons apparently dead, have been distributed in different parts, and many thousands more are still wanted for the same purpose: and I have often thought that considerable benefit might be derived from painted inscriptions or instructions of this kind being placed near turnpike gates, bathing-places, and near the bridges of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster. I believe that, to the honour of humanity, it may be said, that few persons who attempt to rescue their fellow-creatures from perilous situations, feel any other impulse at the moment than that of commiseration, or genuine benevolence: and yet no one will deny that the rewards held out and distributed by the Humane Society have been very salutary and proper? Why, then, should not the same honours and rewards be in reserve for those who rescue others from a death which we all contemplate with so much horror? Surely the *fire* element is not less cruel in his dominion over us, than that of water. The melancholy relations which we every day hear, or read of, ought to have roused us to the consideration of this subject.

The conflagration at Westminster, which was so fatal to the house and inmates of my friend Mr. J. Storr, as well as one, of much later occurrence, in Upper Norton-street, have the most serious part of their calamity to attribute to the difficulty of procuring *fire-ladders*; and, to prevent in future the loss of lives by this kind of neglect, I would recommend the expediency of increasing the number of ladders, and particularly the number of keys which secure them in the places where they are kept. And as fires generally happen in the night, when the most assistance is wanted, and least is to be had, to help those who have not the opportunity of self-preservation, every means should be devised, and every watchman and turnpikeman should be in possession of a key to the highest fire ladder. The parish watchhouse, to which people generally run for aid, is very often situated too far from the spot which is the scene of distress, and it too often happens that, in the confusion either the watchhouse, the key, or the ladder, is not to be found in time.

Light-made fire-ladders, which can be speedily procured, must, in many cases, be the easiest mode of escape; as those apertures for our windows, which builders seem, for the sake of uniformity, to place exactly over each other in the different

stories,

stories, are extremely unfavourable to persons on the higher floors; for, if the fire broke out under them, that which prevented their descent by the staircase, would, in all probability, prevent their escape by a rope from their window, as, in either case, they must pass through the flames. Many persons who have been found burnt to death, have shown themselves, at different intervals, at their window; but not finding assistance at hand, and not being able to bear the heat and smoke which ascended from the windows under them, have been compelled to retire, and fall victims to the devouring flames.

May 25, 1807. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
ENQUIRER.—No. XXII.

WHO WAS SESOSTRIS?

**T**HE earliest and most conspicuous Greek account of Sesostris is that which occurs in the second book of Herodotus, an historian who flourished about four hundred and fifty years before Christ. A second account occurs in the first book of Diodorus Siculus, who flourished about four hundred years later than Herodotus, under the emperor Augustus. Except in these two accounts, no details of the life and deeds of Sesostris have been given by the classical historians; although incidental mention of him, as the first great conqueror, is frequent. So that an examination of these two accounts will suffice to bring forwards what is supposed to be known concerning him.

I. Herodotus states (Euterpe, 101) that, after Mæris, who built a new porch to the temple of Vulcan, and who also built vast pyramids in Ægypt, flourished Sesostris.

“This Sesostris (continues Herodotus, II. 102), as the priests tell us, was the first, who, in long boats, sallied from the Arabic Gulf to overturn the settlers on the Red Sea. Proceeding further, he came to a frith unnavigable from its shallows. Thence returning to Ægypt, according to the records of the priests, and raising a numerous army, he overspread the continent and overturned all the impeding nations. As many of them as he found brave, and desirous of liberty, among those he set up pillars, indicating by letters his name and country, and how he had subverted them by power. But, where he took their towns combatless and welcomely, on the pillars he inscribed the same things as where he had found the people manly, but added the private

parts of a woman to indicate their cowardice.”

Herodotus proceeds to say that Sesostris passed from Syria into Europe, subduing Scythians and Thracians (Euterpe, 103); and that he left a colony on the river Phasis, as he returned. “The Egyptians maintain (adds Herodotus, 104) that the Colchians descend from these troops of Sesostris; and this I can believe, as they have black complexions and woolly hair, and practice circumcision, a rite peculiar to the Colchians, Egyptians, and the Ethiopians. The Phœnicians and Syrians of Palæstine confess to have received this practice from the Egyptians.” The Colchians (he says further, 105) manufacture such linen as the Egyptians.

“Of the pillars which in the conquered districts Sesostris, the king of Ægypt, erected, not many appear to remain. In the Syrian Palæstine I myself (affirms Herodotus, II. 106) have seen some extant, inscribed both with letters and with the private parts of a woman.” He adds that in Ionia, near Ephesus, was thought to exist a statue of Sesostris, but that others called it a statue of Memnon.

“This Ægyptian Sesostris being returned (continues our historian, II. 107) and bringing with him many men of the subverted nations, he was invited, the priests say, at the Pelusian Daphne, by a brother whom he had put over Ægypt, he and his family to a feast. The house was surrounded with combustibles, and set on fire: which when Sesostris discovered, he deliberated with his wife on the means of escape; and with her consent used two of their children as stepping-stones athwart the burning pyre. These two children being sacrificed, the rest were saved with their father.”

“Sesostris being returned into Ægypt (Euterpe, 108) took vengeance on his brother. Of the many captives brought home he made this use: they had to drag stones of immense length for the temple of Vulcan, and were compelled to dig at those ditches with which Ægypt is intersected.”

“Thus was Ægypt regularly divided (Euterpe, 109), and a square plot of ground was assigned by this king to each Egyptian, and a quit-rent was imposed to be paid yearly: and if any suffered by the falling short of the inundation of the Nile, he might certify it to the king, and the king sent commissioners to measure the dry land, and to abate the tax upon it; hence arose geometry.”

“Only this king of Ægypt (Euterpe, 110)



110) could master Æthiopia. He left a monument before the temple of Vulcan, two stone statues of thirty cubits, representing himself and wife, and four stone statues of twenty cubits representing his children.

"Sesostris was succeeded (Euterpe, 111) by a son, Pheron, who lost his sight."

Here is all, concerning Sesostris, that Herodotus has related. This historian, if credulous, is always a faithful reporter. His opportunities of information were comprehensive, having travelled into Egypt and Syria, and consulted on the spot the archives of several temples. The great revolution of a Babylonian conquest of Palestine having intervened between the times of Sesostris, and Herodotus, much definite evidence must have been abolished, and reduced to vague tradition. His testimony however may be accepted as in the main satisfactory: only it remains improbable that the son of a judge, or petty king, of Egypt, should have extended his conquests so far northwards, as to make war with the Thracians, and to leave a colony at Colchis on the Euxine.

II. Diodorus Siculus states (I. 34) that Sesostris was also called Sesosis: that he was educated with those of his own age to military exercises, and was sent by his father with an army into Arabia; that he was distinguished for an hereditary piety to Vulcan; and that he divided his country into *nomes*, or tribes, or provinces, and appointed prefects over each. He next made an expedition into Libya: and then into Æthiopia, where he imposed a tribute of ivory and gold. At length, influenced by his daughter Athyrte, he undertook the conquest of Asia and of the world. Diodorus makes these conquests extend to the Ganges and the Tanais: from Babylon his Sesostris brings captives who found the Babylon of the Egyptians, who build temples without number, who dig canals and reservoirs, and who fortify Egypt by a great wall against the Syrians and Arabs. Sesostris also constructs an ark, or floating temple, two hundred and eighty cubits long, gilt without and silvered within. He erects two obelisks inscribed with the list of his provinces and his taxes. He employs noble captives to carry his palanquin. Being at his brother's house, an attempt was made to destroy it by fire; Sesostris commemorated his escape by erecting statues before the temple of Vulcan at Memphis. In the thirty-third year of his reign he became blind; after

MONTHLY MAG., No. 158.

which he killed himself. He was succeeded by a son, who assumed the same name, and lost his sight like his father.

This account of Diodorus is partly transcribed from Herodotus, and partly derived, it should seem, from Ctesias, who is quoted (I. 36), and to whom the marvellous particulars apparently belong. There was a Ctesias of Cnidus captured by the Persians, who became physician to Artaxerxes Memnon: and, about the time of Alexander's expedition into Asia, a work was circulated under the name of this Ctesias, which treated of Persian and Indian geography and history. The work ascribed to Ctesias has not descended to us entire; but from the copious extracts preserved by Photius, it may be pronounced an European forgery: so widely does it differ from what a resident at the Babylonian court must have had to communicate. Diodorus himself lived too late to be an authority: his want of criticism saps the trust-worthiness even of the testimony which he only repeats.

After condensing and combining these two statements, and dismissing what is marvellous, inconsistent or otherwise improbable, it may be presumed that Sesostris, or Sesosis, originated near Memphis, probably on the eastern bank of the Nile, which was called the land of Goshen, as his brother resided there: that he passed the Red Sea, explored its further coast, returned among his own people, and at the head of an army of rebel slaves (*γλαχομεναι περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας*) conquered Palestine, and divided his jurisdiction into *nomes*, or tribes: that he set up pillars in memory of his success, which remained when Herodotus wrote: that he was distinguished for piety to Vulcan, and for a long reign.

It is remarkable that all these particulars should be true of the Jewish chieftain Joshua. In concert with Caleb (Numbers, xiv. 6) he went to explore those countries beyond the Red Sea, to the conquest of which he guided his followers; when, as the poet expresses it (Exodus, xiv. 12) "the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry land; and the waters were a bulwark to them on the right and on the left." He divided his conquests with geographical superstition (Joshua, xviii. 10) into *nomes*, or tribes. Pillars, those probably which Herodotus saw, were erected (Joshua, vi. 20) by Joshua in Gilgal. The symbols described by Herodotus are the more likely to have been traced on the columns of Joshua; as a marked attention was shown

shown to the harlot Rahab (Joshua vi. 25) for her services to the conqueror of Canaan. By Vulcan, Herodotus often means Jehovah; he calls Sethos; or Hezekiah, a priest of Vulcan. Vulcan was the god of fire; and Herodotus, in common with other heathens, supposed that the shekinah, or holy fire, which, in the temples of Jehovah, was kept burning at the altar, and into which incense was thrown, was the proper and real object of adoration in a sect which tolerated no images: he mistook a rite of worship, an emblem perhaps, for the Being worshipped.

At one hundred and ten years of age Joshua (xxiv. 29) is stated to have died; previous to which it is not unlikely that he may have incurred the calamity of blindness: but this circumstance, although stated by Diodorus, is not vouched either by the Jewish Scriptures, or by Herodotus.

These coincidences of adventure are too peculiar, and of too extraordinary a kind, to have befallen several individuals; it is most rational therefore to suppose that the history of Joshua is the basis of all that has been related concerning Sesostrius. The reputation of his victories might easily travel to Greece in such a form, as to give rise to the extant exaggerated misrepresentations.

By admitting the identity of Joshua and Sesostrius a copious stock of illustra-

tion is acquired for the early books of Scripture; an obscure period of human events becomes distinctly luminous; an inconsistent portion of the Egyptian annals acquires certainty, simplicity and chronological precision; the student has fewer facts to remember; the sceptic fewer about which to doubt.

The testimony of Herodotus relative to the personal resemblance between the Colchians and the Egyptians implies that the troops of Sesostrius had black complexions and woolly hair: it must therefore be inferred that the followers of Moses, the conquerors of Canaan, the depositaries of the decalogue, the progenitors of the Jewish kings and prophets, were negroes.

There is a chasm in the narrative of the book of Joshua, preceding the commencement of the twenty-third chapter: which affords an ample pretext for supposing him, during that interval, to have visited and displaced his brother, and to have made expeditions into Libya and Ethiopia: and to have ameliorated the agrarian legislation of Egypt, as is narrated by Herodotus. It justifies the predilection of Moses, and exalts the character of Joshua, to observe that the natural ascendancy of his courage and his intellect was recognized along the Nile, as along the Jordan.

---

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

---

DR. JOHN DOUGLAS,  
LATE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, D. D.  
F. R. S. A. S. &c. &c.

"Omnia qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cælo & definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur." *Cic. Som. Scip.*

**D**OCTOR John Douglas, distinguished more than half a century, for learning and science, was a native of Scotland. It would be easy, from his country, and still more from his name, to arrogate all the lustre of high birth, and develope all the pride of genealogy. A recurrence to the days of chivalry, a display of valorous ancestors "clad in complete steel," and an alliance with the Scottish kings, would be admirably calculated to fascinate the wayward reader, or conceal the penury of biography under an affectation of unavailing pomp and useless grandeur. But these false and adventitious aids are not wanting on the present occasion: it is unnecessary to put in any pretended

claims on the score of birth, when a man has been ennobled both by nature and education.\*

The subject of this biographical sketch was born in 1721. We are unacquainted with the precise spot in which he first drew his breath; but it was undoubtedly to the north of the Tweed. His parents, who moved in a humble sphere, migrated

---

\* It may not be unnecessary, however, to observe in this place, that, since writing the above, we have learned that the bishop's grandfather was a younger brother of Douglas of Talliquilly, in the South of Scotland, and the immediate predecessor of Bishop Burnet, in the living of Salton, in East Lothian. But whoever is acquainted with Scotland, must know that nothing is more customary than claims of this sort; and even the incidental circumstance of being of the same name as a man of rank, formerly carried along with it a certain ennobling quality, that tended not a little to flatter the vanity of the fortunate possessor.



from Pettenwien, in the county of Fife, in quest of independence; and, if we mistake not greatly, resided during many years in Cockspur-street, where they kept the British coffee-house. On their demise, or removal, this establishment was carried on under the superintendence of a daughter.

To a Scotchman, there is something irresistibly inviting in the name of an institution, originally endowed in a foreign land by one of his own kings; and accordingly it was to Baliol College, Oxford, that Mr. Douglas repaired, after the usual prefatory studies, which are said to have originated at the grammar-school of Dunbar. There are in this College a certain number of exhibitions, to which the University of Glasgow may appoint; and we at one period were led to suppose, from a variety of circumstances, that one of these had been thus granted. We have been assured, however, from undoubted authority, that the nomination originated not in Scotland, but at Oxford, in consequence of a lapse, or neglect.\*

On a recurrence to a copy of the Register, we find that Mr. Douglas obtained the degree of M. A. October 14, 1743, when he was twenty-two years of age. It was not until a distant period that he aspired to higher honours, which shall be noticed in due time.

Having been intended for the church, the student in divinity now applied himself with indefatigable attention to acquire a sufficient knowledge of theology; how far he succeeded on this occasion, those acquainted with his life and conversation can best tell. As no fairy prospects of preferment opened to his fascinated eyes, and no visionary canonical vistas seemed to be cut into crosiers, and other emblems of episcopacy, after the manner of that day, Mr. Douglas thought proper to search for a livelihood in another country. Accordingly, soon after he had taken orders, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the army,† and

\* It appears, from a paper drawn up by the bishop's son, that Dr. Douglas, in 1736, was first entered a commoner of St. Mary Hall, and remained there until 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitioner, on Bishop Warner's foundation.

† He occupied this situation in the third regiment of foot-guards. Anterior to this, he had visited both France and Flanders, chiefly with a view of acquiring a facility in the French language,

was present in that capacity at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. A colonel, who was his namesake, and perhaps also a relation, asked him, on this occasion, if he, who was "also a Douglas," did not mean to make a charge with the regiment? But his ardour could not display itself on this occasion, even if his clerical functions would have permitted; for he was entrusted with all the most valuable property of the officers with whom he was acquainted, accompanied with injunctions to dispose of it according to certain directions, in the event of their not surviving that day.

Among those gallant men who perished in this action, was a gentleman named Lort, a major in the Welsh Fusileers, whose son carried a pair of colours in the same regiment, which suffered more than any other at the beginning of the action. The father, anxious for the honour of his child, who had never been engaged before, narrowly watched his behaviour, and, observing him to bend his head a little at the first discharge, which proved a very dreadful one, exclaimed, "Young man, if I survive this day, I will bring you to a court martial for that!" The youth behaved with distinguished gallantry throughout the remainder of the engagement, but the father fell a few minutes afterwards. It is hoped the introduction of this anecdote will be pardoned even in the life of a bishop, in favour of the memory of a brave man.

Soon after this memorable event, Mr. Douglas returned from the Continent, and, after spending some little time at Baliol College, he was ordained a priest: for he had hitherto only been in deacon's orders. So little patronage did he enjoy at this period, that we find him for many years drudging as a humble curate, first at Tilchurst, near Reading in Berkshire, and afterwards at Dunstew, in the county of Oxford.

While performing his duties with exemplary patience and decorum in the latter of these parishes, a new career was opened to his ambition, by means of the Earl of Bath. This nobleman, better known as William Pulteney, and for a long period one of the first orators of the House of Commons, after the toils of a long opposition, had at length tasted of the sweets of power, and the *lethean* draught had the same effect on him as on many other pretenders to public virtue, both before and since: he had forgotten all his promises in favour of liberty, and the people! His only child, Lord Pulteney, was

at once the hope and the solace of his de-lifeing years, and he had been for some time looking about for a proper tutor to accompany him in his travels. The talents, the acquirements, the character, and the good conduct, of the subject of this memoir, pointed him out as a proper person to fill such a post: he accordingly accompanied this young nobleman, during a tour of considerable extent, throughout the principal countries in Europe\*.

\* After accompanying his pupil through various parts of the continent, Dr. Douglas quitted his charge, and returned to England. The death of this young nobleman, which happened on the 12th of February, 1763, severely afflicted his father. The intelligence of that event was conveyed to him by Dr. Douglas, and the communication of it was attended with very melancholy circumstances. Having served some campaigns in Portugal, Lord Pulteney was proceeding on his return through Spain, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Madrid, there being no assistance to be procured but that of an ignorant Irish physician. On the day when the intelligence of this unhappy event reached Lord Bath's house, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Douglas, had met there to dine with his lordship, and congratulate him upon the prospect of his son's return. Lord Bath being accidentally detained at the House of Lords, did not arrive until they had all assembled; and whilst they waited for him, the dispatch was received. They were all very much interested both for the father and son, and agreed not to disclose the news until the evening. Lord Bath talked of nothing during the dinner but of his son, of his long absence, and of the pleasure he should have in seeing him settled at home, and married; an event exceedingly desirable to so fond a father, with such a title and estate, and no other child to inherit them.

When the servants were withdrawn, his lordship filled out a glass of wine to the Bishop of Rochester, who sat next to him, and desired the prelate to drink "to the health of Lord Pulteney, and his safe return." The bishop of Bristol said, with some solemnity, "My Lord, I drink your good health"—"No! no! (said Lord Bath) you are to drink to Lord Pulteney's good health"—"My Lord (rejoined the bishop), I drink to your good health, and may God support you under your afflictions!" Upon which Dr. Douglas, bursting into tears, related the matter. "It was (says Bishop Newton) a moving, melancholy sight, to see that great and good old man in the agonies of grief on so sad and just an occasion, and might have moved those who were less interested about the parties than we were." Lord Pulteney, though

Nor was his reward long deferred, for soon after his return to England, in the autumn of 1749, he obtained two livings in the presentation of the father of his pupil\*. In the course of the succeeding year, he received the vicarage of High Ercol, in the same county, and preferments seemed now ready to shower upon him.

But the humble situation of a parish-priest was not exactly suitable to the views or the talents of Mr. Douglas. He had of late participated in all the gaities of the great world, without sharing in its dissipations, and he now spent part of the winters in the metropolis, while his summer was chiefly divided between Tunbridge and Cheltenham, or where-soever his noble patrons, to whom he had in some measure become necessary, both by habit and affection, chose to direct his steps.

Celebrity, however, was still wanting, and it was at length obtained, in a new and original manner; for, as Hercules heretofore is supposed to have gone forth in search of monsters, so Mr. Douglas was enabled, by his learning and discernment, to detect impostors, and expose those who wished, by the basest fraud and artifice, to plume themselves at the expence of every thing fair and honourable.

In 1750, commenced the *Lauderian* controversy, he having towards the latter end of that year, published his first literary work, entitled "the Vindication of Milton."

not equal to his father, yet, by having been many years, both at home and abroad, under a most able instructor, an universal scholar, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, had cultivated a naturally good understanding, and would have done honour to his rank.

By means of Lord Bath, Dr. Douglas obtained a canonry of Windsor. This he afterwards exchanged with Dr. Barrington, for a canonry residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which the latter was willing to relinquish, though of greater value, not finding it convenient for his health to live in the residentiary house, as it had been customary to do.

Dr. Douglas's next preferment was his appointment to the deanry of Windsor. Upon the death of Dr. Edmond Law, in 1787, he was raised to the see of Carlisle, through the recommendation of Lord Lonsdale (to whom it had long been promised), without having the slightest expectations of it.

\* The free chapel of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, both in Shropshire.



On the 6th of May, 1758, the subject of this article, who by this time had been married and appointed one of the king's chaplains, *proceeded* B. and D.D. In 1762, he was made canon of Windsor, and in the course of the succeeding year he once more refreshed his mind by foreign travels, having accompanied his firm friend and patron, the Earl of Bath, to Spa. On the demise of that nobleman, in 1764, it was found that he had remembered him in his will. The paragraph, in which the Doctor was mentioned with particular respect, at the same time very appositely bequeathed to him the noble library at Bath House, as a legacy. This was redeemed during the life of General Pulteney, for the very inadequate sum of 1,000*l.* and it having reverted once more by will to the original legatee, was afterwards given up a second time, at the request of the late Sir William Pulteney, who also paid 1,000*l.* on the occasion.

As Dr. Douglas did not dislike a town life, he very readily acceded to a proposition, which removed him to St. Paul's, and we now find him as heretofore, busily employed in literary avocations, having undertaken the Introduction, Notes, &c. to Cook's third and last Voyage, which, in many respects, may be considered as a national work. At length, in September, 1787, he received the mitre, having been elected, or in other words, nominated by *conge d'elire*, to the see of Carlisle, on which occasion he succeeded Dr. Edmund Law. He was the fifty-second bishop, reckoning from Athelwolf, or Athelward, in 1133. This mitred preferment is valued, in the king's books, at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and is computed at only 2,800*l.* or 3000*l.* per annum.

In 1791, his lordship was translated to the richer see of Salisbury, being supposed to produce the annual revenue of from 3,500*l.* to 3,700*l.* Of this, he was the 37th prelate, reckoning from St. Adhelm, bishop of Sherborn.

This was the last stage of his mortal career, for the good bishop remained attached to the see of Salisbury during the remainder of his life, which was protracted sixteen years longer. He was formerly, at times, afflicted with disease; but of late his health had been better than heretofore. Indeed, he cannot be strictly said to have perished by the intervention of a mortal malady; for, not only was he devoid of any specific complaint, but his faculties remained clear, unclouded, and almost unchanged, to the very

last moment of his existence. Notwithstanding this, at the age of 86, the lamp of life burns dim, and, accordingly, the vital powers were gradually extinguished, rather than forcibly destroyed, on the 18th of May, 1807, when he expired in the arms of his son, the Rev. William Douglas, one of the six canons, and chancellor of Salisbury, on the 18th of May, 1807.

As the bishop of Salisbury was never without a book or a pen in his hand, when alone, it may be readily supposed that he was addicted to literary society, as well as literary disputes. He was, accordingly, a member of the club instituted by Dr. Johnson, and is frequently alluded to by name, in Boswell's *Life of the Lexicographer*. Dr. Douglas has also been twice mentioned by Goldsmith, in his poem of "Retaliation."

As the *Life of a literary man* ought to conclude with an account of his works, we here subjoin the best list we have been able to compile:

1. *Vindication of Milton from the Charge of Plagiarism* adduced by Laugher, 1750.

2. *A Letter on the Criterion of Miracles*, 1754, principally intended as an Antidote against Voltaire, Hume, and the Philosophers.

3. *An Apology for the Clergy*, against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.

4. *The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel*, being an ironical Defence of those he had attacked in the preceding pamphlet, 1754 or 1755.

5. *An Attack on certain Positions contained in Bower's History of the Popes*, &c. 1756.

6. *A serious Defence of the Administration*, being an ironical Attack on the Cabinet of that Day, for introducing foreign Troops, 1756.

7. *Bower and Tillemont compared*, 1757.

8. *A full Confutation of Bower's three Defences*.

9. *The complete and final Detection of Bower*.

10. *The conduct of a late noble commander* (Lord George Sackville, afterwards lord G. Germain), candidly considered. This was a defence of a very unpopular character, not only then, but throughout life, 1759.

11. *A Letter to two Great Men, on the appearance of Peace*, 1759.

12. *A Preamble to the Translation of Hooke's Negotiations*, 1760.

13. *The Sentiments of a Frenchman on the Preliminaries of Peace*, 1762.

14. *The*

14. The Introduction and Notes, to Capt. Cook's Third Voyage.

15. The Anniversary Sermon on the Martyrdom of King Charles, preached before the House of Lords, 1788.

16. The Anniversary Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1793, &c.

In addition to these, in 1763, he superintended the publication of the Diary and Letters of Henry Earl of Clarendon, for which he composed the preface; he also wrote several political papers in the Public Advertiser, in 1768, 1769, &c. In 1770 and 1771, his communications bore the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius. His countryman, Sir John Dalrymple was assisted by him in the arrangement of his manuscripts. Lord Hardwicke also profited by his labours, in respect to the publication of his Miscellaneous Papers. His lordship was particularly conversant in modern geography, and it was he who drew up Mr. Herne's Narrative, and finished the Introduction.

The Bishop of Salisbury was twice married; first in September 1752, to Miss Dorothy Pershouse, of Reynold's Hall, near Walsall in Staffordshire, who survived that event only three months. He remained a widower during fifteen years, so it was not until April 1765, that he became united to Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq.

#### EDWARD KING, Esq.

F. R. S. F. S. A. CAPEL SOD. &c. &c.

**T**HIS learned and venerable gentleman was descended from a Norfolk family of high respectability. His father, who lived to the advanced age of ninety and odd years, married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cater, esq. a gentleman of fortune in the before mentioned county, who having no male heir, his name became extinct. Mr. King was the only issue of this marriage. He received the first rudiments of education from Drs. Rullock and Clark, successively deans of Norwich; and, in 1748, was sent to the University of Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner of Clare Hall; where he resided several years, most sedulously prosecuting his academical course, and alike distinguishing himself by the correctness of his moral conduct. He afterwards entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar, and practised at it, with considerable success, and the promise of fu-

ture eminence in the profession, until the decease of his father, when, coming into the possession of a handsome fortune, he took his leave of Westminster-hall, and devoted himself to the quiet pursuits of learning, which, during the remainder of his days, he cultivated with such order and perseverance.

His first literary performance was, "an Essay on the English Constitution and Government," octavo: published in 1767.

In 1773, he published "A Letter addressed to Dr. Hawkesworth, and humbly recommended to the Perusal of the very Learned Deists."

In 1777, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an ingenious and very interesting Memoir, on the Castellated Remains of past Ages; which was followed by a fuller memoir in 1780. They are both printed in the *Archæologia*, and seventy copies of these memoirs were printed in one quarto volume, under the title of "Observations on Ancient Castles," for the use of his private friends.

In 1780 he published his much admired "Hymns to the Supreme Being, in imitation of the Eastern Songs," 12mo. In 1783, "Proposals for establishing at Sea a marine School, or Seminary for Seamen," octavo.

In 1788, he presented to the religious world his curious and learned "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things," quarto; to which a Supplement was added in 1800. The public attention was in a very particular manner called to the contents of the former of these volumes; by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, on account of some striking interpretations of Prophecy which they exhibited, and which were, several years after the appearance of the Morsels, in a remarkable degree confirmed, by the great events which took place in Europe. In 1791, he published "An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel," in the Style of Eastern Poetry; and in 1793, his "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt," octavo. In 1796, the lovers of antiquarian research were gratified with his elegant "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," folio; and in the same year he presented to the philosophical world his "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in Ancient Times," 4to. Two years afterwards, he sent forth his "Remarks on the Signs of the Times," 4to.



4to. to which a Supplement was added in the following year, which led to the very able "Critical Disquisitions" of the late venerable Bishop Horsley on the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah, addressed in a letter to Mr. King, in which his lordship bestows the following high but well merited eulogium on that gentleman. "I cannot (says the Rt. Rev. prelate) enter upon the subjects, without professing not to yourself, but to the world, how highly I value and esteem your writings, for the variety and depth of erudition, the sagacity and piety which appear in every part of them: but appear not more in them, than in the conversation and the habits of your life, to those who have the happiness, as I have, to enjoy your intimacy and friendship. I must publicly declare that I think you are rendering the best service to the church of God, by turning the attention of believers to the true sense of all the prophecies." The very learned prelate some few years afterwards published his ingenious and scientific tract "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Fallings of the fixed Stars," which he likewise addressed to Mr. King in an affectionate dedication, "as eminently qualified to judge of the soundness of the arguments, the truth of the conclusions, and to appreciate the merits of the whole."

In 1799, Mr. King published the first volume of a most arduous and magnificent undertaking, the work of many years laborious study, and investigation, entitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*, or Observations on Antient Castles, including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical, as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the Corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs tending to illustrate Modern History and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various Classic Authors, fol." The second volume appeared in 1802, and the third in 1804. The fourth volume, which will complete this great and ably executed design, was nearly ready for the press, when death closed the labours of its author. The *Munimenta Antiqua* is accompanied by beautiful and very accurate engravings, some of which are from the elegant drawings of his niece, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Windsor.

In 1803, Mr. King published a small tract, entitled, "Honest Apprehensions, and sincere Confessions of Faith of a

plain honest Layman;" and in 1805, he engaged in a literary discussion with Mr. Dutens on the antiquity of the *arch*, which led to several publications on both sides.

Such have been the learned labours of Mr. King, as far as those labours have met the public eye; and it will not be disputed that they have greatly assisted to inform and enlighten mankind, on the important subjects, to the elucidation of which they were so honestly and so zealously directed. His public services in the cause of learning, great and extensive as they were, were not, however, by any means his only labours. He has left behind him an uncommonly large collection of most curious and valuable MSS. on various subjects, which were written at different periods of his life, and some of which appear to have been intended for the press; and among these, a very extensive work, which had been the fruits of many years patient and deep study, on the theory of the earth. It is to this work that he refers, in the thirteenth chapter of the supplement to his "*Morsels of Criticism*," on the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion and the centrifugal force of our earthly globe: "For near forty years with unceasing attention," says he, "enquiries to elucidate this subject have been an object of my pursuit; and the first intimations of the chain and mode of reasoning which I was led to pursue, and of the ideas which led me to it, were ventured by me into the world, and were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVII. for the year 1767, long before Mr. Whitehurst's book was published. Since the printing of that paper, I have continually been pursuing the subject analytically, both by putting together facts resulting from every observation that I had myself any opportunities to make on natural appearances; and also by collecting and arranging facts from all the accounts I could meet with of the most intelligent voyagers and travellers, and natural historians; and these," adds he, "I should ere this have communicated to the world; endeavouring to place the conclusions resulting from the whole, in the fullest and fairest point of view; but have been hindered by the great expense attending the engraving of the numerous drawings that must accompany such a kind of publication. Whether (continues he) it will ever be in my power during the short remainder of life, if my days be prolonged, to accomplish my wish of over-

overcoming these difficulties, and of publishing the materials I have collected, arranged, and written; or whether any one coming after me, will take the trouble and care, to make use of them; or whether any more able enquirers will tread in the same path, I cannot dare to expect with any sanguine hope."

Perhaps no man in modern times ever pursued with more unabated diligence and determined spirit those objects of study which engaged his attention, than Mr. King. His mind was peculiarly formed for profound research; and his writings display an uncommon extent and variety of learning, and an extraordinary acuteness and ingenuity of thought; some of his opinions, particularly on philosophical matters, are certainly of a speculative and eccentric kind, though in general no man could be more cautious and wary as to the conclusions he formed, nor could any one suggest his ideas with more humility; the subject which especially engaged his penetrating mind, was the sacred volume. "In him," observes a learned writer, "we see an example, now alas! but too uncommon, of a man whose propensity for the study of sacred things, and particularly of the Holy Scriptures, in as active, lively, and sincere, as any feeling of taste, or any principle of literary or elegant curiosity. His works display him to our view, meditating on the inspired writers, with an exactness which a sincere affection for them only could produce; weighing facts and comparing them with philosophical discoveries, and calling to his aid every branch of knowledge, if by any means he might be able to illustrate something obscure, or clear away some difficulty." Of his knowledge and skill in the pursuits of antiquity, the *Munimenta Antiqua*, will long continue an eminent and splendid proof.

We may in a great measure form our opinion of *the man* from a view of his writings; for in them will be found, an honesty, a candour, a sincerity, and a piety which very much serve to exemplify the amiableness of his mind, and the purity of his heart. But to become thoroughly acquainted with the worth of his character, it is necessary that he should have been seen in his private life and conduct: all the duties of which he discharged in a most exemplary manner; as to his piety, it had a degree of warmth and zeal which seemed near enthusiasm; and at the same time, all the solidity, constancy, and regularity, that the in-

fluence of reason and revelation are calculated to produce on a mind which sincerely gives itself up to be conducted by them. He was kind and charitable in his disposition; and was ready to give to those who were in need; as a companion he was entertaining and instructive; his conversation was full of spirit and intelligence; and his manners were characterized by a plain and genuine simplicity which was truly interesting.

In 1781, he became a vice president of the Society of Antiquaries, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. In the year 1783, the society lost its president, the late Dean Milles. For several years it had been, from a variety of causes, in a state very far from prosperous; its pecuniary resources deficient, and a certain degree of languor attending its weekly meetings, which obstructed those lively, animated communications of science, on the supplies of which, not only the welfare but the existence of such a learned body most obviously depends. It was therefore highly necessary to appoint some person to the office of president, who by the influence of his character and other qualifications might be capable of restoring its enfeebled energies. The eyes of all were turned on Mr. King, and he accepted of the responsible charge. Mr. King's continuance in the office of president was, however, but short; for at the annual election in the following year, he quitted the chair, in order to introduce Lord de Ferrars, now Earl of Leicester, as the future president: which he did in a speech which will long be remembered for the very satisfactory account it afforded of his proceedings, and of the noble disinterested principle by which he was actuated in his retirement from a post, the duties of which he had discharged so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the respectable society at the head of which he had been placed. This speech was printed. "I come now," said he, "to take my leave of this dignified station, and to quit this seat of high honor, having been so fortunate as to have carried into execution, during the short time I have sat here, most of those plans and purposes for the advancement of the true interests of the society; for the augmenting and securing its revenues; and for adding fresh vigour and spirit to its operations and proceedings; the accomplishment of which, was my sole inducement for venturing to take this charge



charge upon me." After detailing the measures of his presidency, he thus continued: "All these regulations and establishments, I have had the honor as a single member of this society, with the joint assistance of a much respected council, to bring forward; and to have seen carried into execution, during my being in the present office, of which, but for the sake of effecting these purposes, I have ever deemed myself most unworthy. But Gentlemen," added he, "all this were little; did I not in the end endeavour, moreover, to secure effectually the continuance of these advantages, and the means of your attaining still greater. The dignity of this society, and the lustre with which (considering the usefulness and importance of the institution), it ought to appear, and indeed hath appeared in the eyes of Europe, requires, that in order to give proper life and support to the whole, there should be placed at its head a man of eminent and distinguished learning; of worth and respectability of character; of zeal and activity to promote its objects; of high and ancient dignity, capable of commanding every degree of respect, that not only the partiality of friends may wish to bestow, but to which the most prejudiced foreigners may also be compelled to yield.

"It is not every age," continued Mr. King, "that affords, by means of a concurrence of such qualifications, such an ornament to a country, when most wanted; but I am most fortunate to be able, without flattery, and merely in pursuance of a conscientious discharge of my duty, to declare to you, that such a distinguished character is at hand; and I esteem it as fulfilling, most faithfully, the most important part of the trust reposed in me,

as well as the happiest circumstance attending all my labours for the service of the society, that I am empowered to have the honor, by virtue of my office, to name and to propose to you, on the house-list, and to recommend to you for election as your future president, Lord de Ferrars."

After doing justice to the services of the late Mr. Topham, who had for a time voluntarily performed the duties of secretary: and having proposed that most indefatigable antiquary, the Rev. John Brand, recently deceased, as the resident secretary, he closed his excellent speech by some admirable and truly enlarged notions respecting the nature of those pursuits, which it was the object of such a society as that which he was addressing, to cultivate and promote.

During the presidency of Mr. King, an unusual number of learned and distinguished men offered themselves for admission into the society. Some disagreements having unfortunately occurred in 1785, between him and the noble president; the name of Mr. King was in the following year left out of the house-list of council. From this time he ceased to be an attending member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was succeeded as a member of council and V.P. by Dr. Douglas, the late much to be lamented Bishop of Salisbury. In the *Archæologia* and in the *Philosophical Transactions* are many valuable and curious communications from Mr. King.

He was privately interred at Beckenham in Kent, in which parish he had a country residence. In 1765, he married a daughter of William Blower, esq. of the Hythe, Leicestershire, a lady who is still living. He has left no issue.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE FEAST OF APIS.

WRITTEN BY VON HALEM, AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, AND ADDRESSED TO DR. FAUST, OF BICKER. TRANSLATED BY MR. RING.

AN age is past, an age is past away,  
'Tis Apis' feast, O! celebrate the day!  
'Tis the kind mother of the lowing train,  
Not the stern bull, demands a grateful strain.  
Unnumber'd blessings from our Apis flow,  
The source of joy, the soother of our woe:  
Her panacea checks the tainted breath  
Of dire Disease, and blunts the shafts of Death.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 138.

Come, friendly Faust! an ever honour'd guest,

And infants bring, to share the genial feast;  
Let them renew the festal rites, and pay  
Their annual vows, and celebrate the day.  
Let Apis' golden horns with splendor shine,  
And fragrant wreaths around her brow en-  
twine;

And, while we strike the trembling strings,  
and raise

Our notes in triumph, and in songs of  
praise,

Let smiling babes nutritious herbage cast,  
And strew fresh clover as a rich repast

4 D

For

For her, who rescues thousands from the tomb,  
Preserving health, and beauty's roseate bloom;  
For her who soothes a mother's dread alarms,  
Lest her own darling, ravish'd from her arms,  
Food for the fell Minotaur should supply,  
And, as a victim to the monster, die.

## VERSES,

## WRITTEN IN A LADY'S GREENHOUSE.

**S**WEET daughters of the purple spring,  
How pleas'd your tender forms I hail,  
Who load with balm the zephyr's wing,  
Whose vivid tints the eyes regale.

At early morn and evening hour,  
Lo, Marian all your wants attends;  
Enjoys of innocence the bow'r,  
And sits amid her blooming friends.

Yet ah! not long ye yield delight;  
Your fragrant breath must cease to flow,  
These leaves, alas! no longer bright,  
Must croud the sullen earth below.

Yet she, whose kindly fostering care,  
Admits the breeze and genial ray,  
Shall be at length no longer fair,  
Who makes the gloomiest circles gay.

Ev'n she on whom the Graces wait,  
Whose mien displays a rural bloom;  
Shall feel th' asperity of fate,  
And sink at last into the tomb!

Where all the virtues oft will sigh  
A tribute due to Marian's shade,  
"Alas! that such a mind should die,  
What pity such a form should fade!"

UTILITY AND DELIGHT OF MUSIC, IN  
SOLITUDE, FROM "MUSIC," A DIDAC-  
TIC POEM, BY JOHN BELFOUR, ESQ.

**T**HINK not ye rich, ye vain! by fortune  
great,  
That Music quits her sphere, abjures her  
state,  
When she from towers magnificent removes,  
To dwell 'mid desert wastes and hapless  
groves;

Flies from the dome of supercilious pride,  
In lowly roofs and sheep-cots to reside;  
Or climbs with labour hard the rocky steep,  
To lull the fisher in his hut to sleep.  
Think her not base, because, with open breast  
She soothes the wretched, charms e'en guilt  
to rest;

And, dictating to all her various strains,  
Bids men allay their sorrows and their pains!  
She, child of Nature, with unbounded hand,  
Pours her collected blessings o'er the land;  
And, like the summer shower that swells the  
flood,  
Glad every heart, and teems with human  
good.

What but rude songs could smooth the  
plough-boy's toil,  
The care-worn shepherd's lingering hours  
beguile;

As on the turf reclin'd from day to day  
He tends his flock, o'er flow'ry meads that  
stray?

To what resource more sweet can sailors fly,  
When snows descend, and lightnings rend  
the sky;

Compell'd though night the anxious watch to  
keep,

As darts the vessel o'er the boundless deep?

To what, the angler for relief incline,  
As down the cliff he casts his baited line;

For hours his patience and his skill to shew,  
And lure the finny race that swarm below?

In merry songs that every scene embrace,  
The sportsman sees renew'd the sounding  
chace;

And, whistling as o'er distant lands they  
stray,

Less seems the craftsman's toil, the traveller's  
way;

Nay to the exile, driv'n from his home,  
To slaves condemn'd in chains to work or  
roam;

To captives doom'd the minutes to consume,  
By hunger wan, in some sad prison's gloom,  
Music, blest pow'r, a balsam can supply,  
Each groan suppress, and glad the tear-swoln  
eye.

## CEPHALUS ET PROCRIS,

FROM OVID'S METAM. VII. 805.

**S**OON as the mountains glow with breaking  
day,

Strong for the chace to woods I bend my way;  
Nor friends, nor horses, wait on my command,

The mystic weapon only fills my hand!  
Fatigued with slaughter to the shades I run,

And rest protected from the scorching sun;  
There 'rapt in pleasing visions court repose,

Cool'd by the breeze that thro' the valley  
blows;

And rudely as I lay upon the ground,  
And woo'd the gentle wind that whisper'd  
round;

Wasting a vacant hour, I feign'd to court  
The cooling air, and sang in idle sport:

"Come, gentle breeze, and move to please  
my ear,

Come, gentle Aura, to the hunter dear;  
Haste where I lie, these spreading boughs  
beneath,

Assuage my heat and in my bosom breathe."  
And as my truant fancy shap'd the strain,

Perhaps I sang "Sweet Aura, come again!  
To catch thy whispers, hither have I stray'd,

And lov'd for thee the solitary shade;  
My joy, my solace, thee alone I seek,

Soothe my faint sense, and pant upon my  
cheek!"

Some woodman lurking in the forest hears  
The name of Aura, source of all my tears;

A nymph he imag'd in a sound so sweet,  
Who met my love within the green retreat.

My gentle Procris all the tale believ'd,  
Wept for the crime, by Aura's name deceiv'd;

My guilt the soft endearments seem to prove,  
For ah, how weak, how credulous is love!



She faints, and hardly to her sense restor'd,  
Arraigns of fancied guilt her bosom's lord,  
Trembling at naught, she dreams a treacherous  
flame,

A rival in an unembodied name;  
Yet dares to hope mistrustful of her ears,  
Believes, denies, and doubts between her  
fears;

Resolv'd to shelter in the secret place,  
And thus disprove, or witness her disgrace.  
The morning dawn'd. I seek my wonted sport,  
And tird with hunting to the glooms resort;  
And stretch'd beneath the venerable shade,  
"Come, sweetest Aura, to my breast," I said.

A stifled breathing on the silence broke,  
Yet "Aura's" fatal name-my lips invoke;  
Again a rustling in the leaves I hear,  
As if some forest-beast were browsing near,  
I hurl my javelin, when a mournful sigh  
Betray'd my constant Procris to be nigh.  
Alarm'd I hasten to my lovely bride;  
Her wounded bosom pour'd a purple tide;  
I raise her struggling with the dart, and bare  
Her bleeding breast, and wild with my  
despair

Bind the deep wound, and lave the streaming  
gore,

And "Oh forgive me, loveliest!" I implore.  
Languid, ere yet she clos'd her dying eyes,  
"By ev'ry pledge of marriage (she replies),  
By all the pow'rs, and ev'ry tender tie,  
My former love, and cherish'd memory;  
Yield not thine Aura, when my sense is  
gone,

Thy vows estrang'd, which once were mine  
alone!"

She said—the foolish fiction I disprove,  
And boast a heart no truant to her love.  
But all too late; for paleness shrouds her face,  
And faint she languish'd in her lord's  
embrace;

On me she lov'd her closing eyes to rest,  
And breath'd her gentle soul into my breast.  
BELUS.

#### FROM THE PHENISSE OF EURIPIDES.

[There are two passages of the Greek Tragedians, one in this Drama, and another on the very same subject in the *Ἔκτα ἔπη* of *Æschylus*, which have always struck me with peculiar force as the most lively representations of reality, afforded by the ancient models. The idea has been adopted by Sheridan, in the popular Play of *Pizarro*, and received the applause it deserved. Your readers will immediately recollect the scene in which a young boy mounted on a tree describes to his blind father what he sees of a battle, supposed to take place at some distance from the stage. The same effect is also produced by Homer, in the beautiful scene of *Priam* and *Helen*, on the walls of *Troy*. This was probably the original which both *Æschylus* and *Euripides* had in view. I have endeavoured in the following lines to give some image of the design, but not an accurate

translation of the words of the latter poet. An old man, the preceptor of the family of *Ædipus*, is standing on a platform before the palace, overlooking the adjacent fields and the encampment of the allied powers. *Antigone* descends from her apartment to join him, and a Dialogue ensues in irregular measure.]

#### ANTIGONE.

OH guardian of my early day!  
Stretch forth thine aged arm to be  
The kind supporter of my way,  
And guide my trembling feet to thee!

#### OLD MAN.

Take, Virgin, take this faithful arm! 'tis  
thine.  
Behold, fair maid, a scene that claims thy  
care;  
In martial pomp array'd (a threat'ning line)  
Pelasia's warriors stand embattled there.

#### ANTIGONE.

Gods! what a sight; the moving field  
Beams, like a polish'd brazen shield!

#### OLD MAN.

Oh not in vain has *Polynices* dared  
Invade his native land. He comes prepared.  
Ten thousand horsemen on his march attend,  
Ten thousand glittering spears surround their  
friend.

#### ANTIGONE.

What beams of brass, what iron gate,  
Can save *Amphion's* sacred state?

#### OLD MAN.

Be calm, my child, the city fears no wound.  
Be calm, and safely view th' embattled  
ground.

#### ANTIGONE.

Whose snow-white plume is waving there,  
Far, far, the foremost on the field?  
Who brandishes so high in air  
The blazing terrors of his shield?

#### OLD MAN.

The chief from fair *Mycenæ* claims his race,  
Of *Lerna's* woods the terror and the grace,  
Far-fam'd *Hippomedon*.

#### ANTIGONE.

—Ah, me!  
What darkness in his face I see!  
How fierce his air! His form how vast!  
Some earth-born giant was his sire;  
He owes his birth to deepest Night,  
Unlike the children of the Light;  
Whom Heav'n bestows and men desire—  
And that intolerable fire  
Flames from his eyes, mankind to blast.

#### OLD MAN.

On *Dirce's* Springs, my daughter, cast thy  
sight,  
Where stands another chief (and burns for  
fight),

Tydeus the Strong, in whose undaunted  
breast  
Th' Ætolian God of Battles rules confest.

ANTIGONE.

Is that the chief so near allied  
To my own brother's gentle bride;  
How strange his arms and nodding crest,  
How rude his half-barbaric vest!  
But who is that, of front severe,  
Who takes near Zethus' tomb his stand?  
Loose o'er his shoulders flows his hair,  
And num'rous is his well-arm'd band.

OLD MAN.

Thine eyes, fair maid, Parthenopæus see,  
The huntress Atalanta's progeny.

ANTIGONE.

But where, oh where, my friend, is he,  
By Zethus' tomb, or Dirce's shore,  
Whom, at the self-same hour with me  
(Unhappy hour) my mother bore?  
Say, may I trust my wandering eyes?  
Far off, on Dirce's willow'd coast  
I see him, faintly shadow'd rise,  
The dim resemblance of a ghost.  
I know him by his royal mien,  
His manly form, his eagle-sight,  
Ah! alter'd have the moments been;  
Since last that manly form was seen  
On Dirce's smooth and level green!  
Since last that keen eye's wakeful light  
Repaid a sister's fond caress  
With all a brother's tenderness.

EMMELCII.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

DON QUIXOTE.

IT seems a problem in literature, that a nation the gravest and most seriously disposed by its natural temper and the gloomy despotism of its government and religion, should have produced the most lively work that ever was written. It abounds in original humour and exquisite satire. It displays the most copious invention, the most whimsical incidents and the keenest remarks on the follies of its contemporaries. There is no book in whatever language that so eminently possesses the power of exciting laughter. The following anecdote may be recorded as an instance of it.

Phillip III. being one day at a balcony of the palace at Madrid, observed a young student on the borders of the Manzanares, with a book in his hand, who, as he read, exhibited the most violent marks of extacy and admiration, by his gestures and the repeated peals of laughter which he sent forth. Struck, with the oddity of the sight, the king turned to one of his courtiers, and said "Either that young man is out of his mind, or he is reading Don Quixote." The courtier descended for the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of the monarch, and discovered that it actually was a volume of Cervantes which the youth was perusing with such delight.

TENHOVE.

There is a short and very imperfect account of this ingenious man prefixed to the *Memoirs of the House of Medicis*, written by Dr. Maclaine the translator and annotator of Mosheim. The following account of him has been obligingly communicated, by a gentleman who knew

him well, and accompanied him in his travels through Italy and Sicily.

Tenhove was born in Holland of a noble family, and by his mother's side was related to Lagel, the Grand Pensionary, or first minister, of the United Provinces. He was perhaps the most elegant, if not the most profound scholar of his age or country. He was so thoroughly skilled in the classics, that every ancient author was familiar to him, though he principally delighted in poetry and the belles-lettres. He was so passionate an admirer of Horace, that he could repeat almost every line in that poet. He was also intimately acquainted with the modern languages of Italy, Germany, France, England. The literature of this country was in particular a favourite subject with him. Shakespear, whom he always considered the true poet of Nature, was long his peculiar study. French he both spoke and wrote with so much fluency and ease, as not to be distinguished from a native of France. It was in the language of that country, that he wrote his history. His very affluent fortune enabled him to travel in the most sumptuous style, accompanied by a numerous train of friends and domestics. On his return from Sicily, he imprudently ventured to explore the antiquities of Pestum. The consequence proved fatal to many of his party, who fell victims to the mal-aria of that destructive spot. Tenhove himself did not escape. Though not immediately fatal, the cruel disorder hung on him ever after. He lingered but a very few years after his return to Holland.

As a finished scholar and an elegant writer,



writer, he may perhaps rank with the best authors of the last century. He has however left little behind him. His *House of Medici*, by which he is best known, is an unfinished work, and consists of an undigested mass of materials, which he would have expanded into a regular narrative, had he lived. This want of method, however, is compensated by the elegance of the style, the beauty of the classical allusions, and the taste the author every where displays for the fine arts. A principal merit is in the short, but correct and pleasing accounts which he gives of the literati and virtuosos who lived during the time of the Medici, or were patronized by them. Tenno's taste in painting and poetry was exquisite; and his love for the arts, and his veneration for the great men who made them flourish, have drawn him into digressions and detached chapters out of all bounds. In fact, the historical is the least considerable part of his work. This has compelled his translator, Sir Richard Clayton, to make several additions in the body of the work for the purpose of connecting the narrative, and to illustrate it by copious notes. Such as it is, however, this history would have had many readers and as many admirers, had it not been too near cotemporary with the elegant and classical work of Mr. Roscoe.

## LEIBNITZ.

When a great man appears, he soon surpasses in excellence those who surround him. The thousands who compare their own insignificance with his colossal height, complain that nature should strip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But nature is just, she distributes to each individual the necessary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career assigned him. To a chosen few alone she reserves the privilege of possessing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertions. To one she lays open the means of explaining her phenomena; to another she assigns the task of framing and expounding the laws which controul his fellow-creatures; to a third it is given to portray the customs of nations, and describe the revolutions of empires: but each has generally pursued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length arose, who dared lay claim to universality, whose head combined invention with method, and who seemed born to shew in their full extent the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey-William, Baron of Leibnitz,

was born at Leipsic in 1646, and lost his father at a very early age. The education of great men will be found in general to be more simple than that of men of ordinary capacity. To these a guide is necessary; they receive no impression but what is given them by a master; they have no bias but the commands of a tutor, while the boy of genius requires only to be taught the first principles of art. The instinct of talent alone either leads him to the branch which nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he grasps at every science.

This is not the place to compare him with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the metaphysical disputes which so long kept these great men divided in opinion, without lessening the esteem each felt for the other. One or two anecdotes have been selected, indicative of the man, divested of his character as a philosopher. It has long been a complaint, that men of great literary merit seldom meet with rewards proportionate to their talents. It is pleasing in some instances to find the assertion unfounded. The transcendent genius of Leibnitz early attracted and obtained the notice and patronage of sovereigns. He was born the subject of the Duke of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. From him he received honours and pensions, as also from the Emperor of Germany; besides many flattering offers from the court and literary societies of France. His commerce of letters was universal, and extended to the learned and the scientific of every country. Superior to the common jealousy of authorship, he entered into every literary scheme; he furnished others with ideas; he animated their exertions, and stimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department; and it was with him a common observation, that there was no book however bad, but that something useful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character.

He was familiar and affable with men of every description. He courted the society of women, and in their presence the philosopher was no longer seen. His temper was lively: easily roused into anger, but soon appeased.

He was of a robust constitution, and seldom incommoded with any illness, except the gout. His manner of living was singular. He always took his meals alone; and these never at stated hours, but just as it suited his appetite or his studies.

studies. After his first attack of the gout, his dinner consisted only of milk. But at supper he was a great eater. He seldom drank much, always mixing water with his wine. He would often sleep in his chair, and awake the next morning, as refreshed as if he had just risen from his bed. At the time of life when he studied most, he would be whole months in his apartment, without leaving it: a custom probably necessary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly subjected him to a disorder in his legs, which he determined to remedy in his own way, for he thought slightly of physicians. The consequence was that in the latter part of life he could scarcely walk, and spent much of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover, the 14th of November 1716. In his last moments he expatiated on the method proposed by Furstenbach of transmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for paper and ink:—he wrote; but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes grew dim, and he expired at the age of seventy.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

This nobleman died in 1572, at the very advanced age of 97. He was servant to Henry VII. and for thirty years

treasurer to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Being asked how he had been able to stand up for thirty years together, amidst the changes and ruins of so many chancellors and great personages, he answered, "Ortus sum e salice, non ex quercu."

LOUIS XII. KING OF FRANCE.

This excellent prince was at one period of his reign flattered with the title of "Great," as appears by the following curious verses:—

Chascun ira partout louant  
Disant, chantant, descriptant,  
Vive le Roy Loys le Grand!

This, however, he had the modesty to refuse. When he died, his subjects deservedly bestowed on him a more endearing surname, that of "Father of his People."

GUARINI.

The Pastor Fido, of Guarini, was first represented before Philip II. of Spain with great magnificence. This dramatic poem gave rise to a ludicrous mistake. When it first appeared, Aubert Le Mire, Librarian to the Archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries, misled by the title, inserted it in a list which he was then making of religious books, conceiving that it was some theological treatise upon the duties of a pastor, or parish priest.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LAMB'S (LONDON), for a new Method of distilling fresh Water from Sea-Water on board Ship.

**I**N examining the specifications of new patents, we are frequently at a loss to know in what the novelty consists. This difficulty we felt in reading the specification before us; the method of obtaining fresh water at sea, by distillation, has long been known, nor has it been unusual to make the operations of cooking subservient to this purpose, which is the principle of Mr. Lamb's invention. We find, however, that what he lays an exclusive claim to, is the mode of constructing the fire-place so as to generate, during the time of cooking, the greatest quantity of steam, with the least expense of fuel. With this view, the fire-place is made with dampers, and so separated, that a part only, or the whole, may be used at once. To the head of the boilers is fixed a still, which is connected with worm, refrigeratory, &c. By this means a large

quantity of fresh water is daily collected, without any additional expence; and it is said that less fuel is used than in common cases, where no distillation is carried on.

MR. RICHARD FRIEND'S (SOUTHWARK), for Improvements in the Construction and working Gun and Carronade Carriages, for Sea or Garrison Service.

The carriage is so constructed, that the bed or bottom of it, when the gun is fired, shall slide back upon a traversing platform, similar to the slide of a common carronade, with the addition of two iron plates for the wheels of the carriage to run upon, and is fixed to the ship's side in the same manner as the slide of a common carronade. For garrison service the slide is made nearly similar to that for sea-service; it rests upon four wheels, and may be traversed so as to point the gun in any direction.

After the gun is fired, and the carriage



is forced back upon the slide by the recoil, it is raised upon four wheels, by means of an iron spindle, with pinions upon it, and four iron levers or cranks, with cogs of teeth at the end, which work in the pinions on the spindle, and the wheels running upon plates of iron let into the slide, will enable the gun to be got forward again, without tackle, and in considerably less time than the common carriage.

The carriage is made of two wood sides, or brackets, a bed or bottom, and a transum, or cross-piece, framed together. The iron spindle is fixed about the middle of the carriage, a little above the bed: it is made round, and passes through the brackets, at the inside of which are two pinions of six teeth, and a half pinion of three teeth on the middle. The ends on the outside are made square, to fix on handles, for the purpose of turning the spindle. The four iron cranks are fixed to the bed of the carriage, on the inside of the brackets. The two at the fore-part are made with a hole at one end, through which, and along a groove in the bed, an iron axle-tree passes, on the ends of which, at the outside of the cranks, are two iron wheels. At the circumference of the wheels is another hole, through which, and through the sides, and bed, a bolt passes and serves as a pivot for the cranks to act upon, and also to hold the carriage together. The other end is made with three or any other number of teeth, which work in the pinions on the spindle. The two cranks at the hind part of the carriage are similar to the two at the fore part, only reversed, so that by turning the spindle one way, the carriage will be raised upon its four wheels at once. This carriage, we are told, will not be so liable to decay as the common carronade-carriage; because when the gun is housed, it may be raised upon its wheels, by which the air will be admitted freely, and the wood preserved.

The patentee is able to apply the cranks and spindle to rope-maker's sledges, or to any thing heavy, that is required to lie on a flat surface and to be occasionally moved, observing that they must be proportioned according to the weight that is to be lifted, and the height to which it is to be raised.

The principal recommendations of this carriage are, that it can be worked with few hands, and with great expedition; it occupies but little room, and may with a gun of thirty hundred weight be pushed forward, after firing, by two men in less

time than the common carriage, and without the use of tackle or handspikes. It will be found very useful in case the gun should not, with the recoil, come sufficiently in port or inside the battery, as it may, by raising it upon its wheels, be brought in to reload with as little trouble as it is pushed out, so that the men will not be so much exposed to the fire of the enemy.

---

MR. MABERLY'S (BEDFORD ROW), for making, Tents, Poles, &c. so as to expel and carry off noxious Air.

By this invention, which is not possible to describe without the aid of figures, the heated air within the tent, which will rise to the most elevated part, is made to pass out through holes constructed for the purpose, and the ventilation will be promoted and kept up with more or less rapidity in proportion to the temperature, that is, in proportion to the necessity which there may be, that the tent should be ventilated.

---

MR. THOMAS PATY'S (CAMBERWELL), for Method of spinning, dyeing, rearing and manufacturing East India Sun-Hemp into Carpets and Carpet-Rugs.

The sun-hemp is to be taken out from the bale, and dressed into three sorts on a cag and clearer: the first or longest is used for the purpose of being made into yarn for the warp of the carpet and rugs. The second is also spun into yarn, which is dyed and used for the pile of the carpets. The third sort is spun into a coarser yarn for the weft. The yarn for the pile is dyed in the skains of various colours, and Mr. Paty claims as his invention the application of the art of dyeing towards imparting the said colours, and shades of colours, to the sun-hemp of India; for which purpose he makes use of the following materials, viz. cochineal, argol, fustic, peach-wood, sumach, indigo, orchal, solution of tin, chamber-ley, alum, oil of vitriol, and copperas. The materials being properly prepared, they are made into carpets in a loom of peculiar construction which may be thus described.

The outer frame consists of four posts, and four rails: the internal parts of the loom are a breast-beam, a cloth-beam, and a yarn-beam; a harness made of twine, with steel eyes, equal to thirty-two score of threads, which is sufficient for weaving a carpet three feet in width: for wider carpets the harness must vary in proportion. The reed is made of steel,

so as to take two threads to a dent, equal to sixteen score of dents for carpets or rugs three feet in width. The hand-shuttle, and other apparatus, are made in the usual manner. The warp is in general dressed with starch, made of flour and water, and in the beaming it is received through a riddle with iron teeth. The shuttle is worked by hand. The harness, consisting of four wings when at work, two wings being up, and two down, parts two chains in half every time the shuttle passes through the centre. The pile is raised by means of a rod of iron, or other metal, with a groove of about three-eighths of an inch; round this rod the sun-yarn, dyed and prepared for the pile, is wound by the hand, being threaded through every two threads of the warp, and when struck up by the batten, is cut with a sharp instrument down the groove of the rod; by which means the rod is immediately extricated from the dyed sun-yarn, the cut ends of which form the pile on the upper side of the carpet, or rug. The shoot forms the ground or back, and the carpet is finished by chipping and trimming the pile with a pair of shears.

MR. AMBROSE BOWDEN JOHNS'S (PLYMOUTH,) for Compositions for covering and facing Houses.

In this specification we have four different preparations. We shall describe one of them only. Take of lime-stone, powdered, or of road-stuff, where stone is used in repairing the road, and pass it

through a sieve, so that the stone and the sand may be in about equal proportions. Of this powder take six gallons, and add to it a quart of lime recently slacked, and a pint of the powder of burnt bones. These materials are to be dried in a boiler, and then two gallons of tar to be added, and the whole boiled to a sufficient degree of hardness. When boiled, it may be toughened by beating into it hair, hemp, or any other such material, in the same manner as hair is usually mixed with mortar, when used for facing upright work. It must be mounted on paper, cloth, or similar substances.

To form it into sheets, a sufficient quantity is worked into a long roll, on a sheet of lead; this must be kept warm by means of a hot plate, under which the flue passes, to convey the heated air from the furnace; then beat it into a flat sheet to the thickness required. A board of sufficient size, to receive the sheet when finished, is passed through the rollers from behind; the nose of the board is chamfered away, so as to pass readily under the lead bearing the composition. The board bearing the composition on the lead is then passed back between the rollers, and comes out on the back side of the press, where are fixed cutters, which are turned round by a pinion, taking in the great pinion which carries the rollers. These cutters slide on the bar, and may be put more or less apart, according to the size of the sheet.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

### ANTIQUITIES.

THE Antiquities of Magna Græcia; by William Wilkins, jun. with upwards of 70 Engravings. 10l. 10s. royal folio, boards.

### AGRICULTURE.

A Treatise on the Choice, Buying, and general Management of Live Stock; comprising Delineations and Descriptions of the principle Breeds of Black Cattle, &c. with an Appendix on the Improvement of British Wool, and on the Destruction of Vermin infesting Farm Yards, &c. with Wood Cuts. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards.

### ARCHITECTURE.

Sketches of Architecture; consisting of

original Designs for Cottages and Rural Dwellings, suitable to Persons of moderate Fortunes; by T. D. W. Dearn. 4to. 27s. boards.

Sketches for Rustic Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas, with Plans and Descriptions, on 33 Engravings: by W. F. Pocock. 4to. 31s. 6d. boards.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Some Account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished Writings, of the Earl of Macartney; by John Barrow. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

### CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures;



tures; by M. J. A. Chaptal. 4 vols. 8vo. 36s. boards.

#### DRAMA.

Town and Country, a Comedy, in five Acts; by Thomas Morton, esq. 2s. 6d.

Whistle for it, an Operatic Piece, in two Acts; by the Honourable G. Lamb. 1s. 6d.

#### EDUCATION.

The History of Greece, in easy Verse; intended as a Companion to the History of England, also in easy Verse by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, 2s. 6d. half bound.

Essays on Moral and Religious Subjects; by M. Pelham. 3s. 6d. bound.

Moral Maxims, from the Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach, or the Ecclesiasticus, selected by a Lady, with six Engravings. 3s. 6d. bound.

A Chart of Sacred History, designed principally for young People; by the Rev. Mr. Cobbolt. 7s. 6d. half bound.

A General Pronouncing Dictionary; by William Enfield. 3s. 6d. boards. 4s. bound.

The Juvenile Preceptor; or, Course of Rudimental Learning; by George Nicholson. 4 vols. 12mo.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Some Account of New Zealand; particularly the Bay of Islands, and surrounding Country; describing its Soil and Productions, the Religion and Government, &c. &c. &c. together with general Observations upon the Interchange of Europeans with Savages; and an Account of a Native of New Zealand, brought to England; by John Savage, esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

A View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Fisheries, Manufactures, &c. of the Island of Arran, interspersed with Notices of Antiquities, &c. and Means suggested for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries, and introducing Manufactures into the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; by the Rev. James Headrick. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

A View of the present State of Poland; by George Burnett. 12mo. 7s. bound.

Caledonia; or, an Account, Historical and Topographic, of North-Britain, from the most ancient to the present Times, &c. &c. (to be completed in 4 vols.); by George Chalmers, with plates. Vol. 1, 4to. 3l. 3s. Fine, 4l. 14s. 6d.

#### HISTORY.

A New Tablet of Memory, shewing every memorable Event in History, from the earliest Period to the Year 1807, &c. &c. with a Chart of British and Foreign History.

Appendix to the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688, to the Treaty of Amiens, 1802; by William Belsham. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

Curialia; or, an Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household, &c. by MONTHLY MAG. No. 158.

Samuel Pegge, esq. Part IV. and V. 4to. 14s. sewed. Fine, 21s. boards.

The History of the House of Austria, from the Foundation of the Monarchy, by Rodolph of Hapsburgh, to the Death of Leopold the Second, 1218 to 1292; by William Coxe. 3 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. royal, 8l. 8s.

The History of the Pirates, Free-Booters, or, Buccaneers of America, translated from the German of J. M. Von Archenholtz; by George Mason, esq. 5s. 12mo. boards.

An Historical Enquiry respecting the Performance on the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest Times until it was discontinued, about the Year 1734; to which is prefixed an Account of a very Ancient Caledonian Harp, and of the Harp of Queen Mary, with three Engravings; by John Gurm, 25s. 4to. boards.

#### LAW.

Trial of Thomas Selfridge, Attorney at Law, before the Hon. Isaac Parker, Esq. for killing Charles Austin on the public Exchange, in Boston, August 4, 1806.

A Series of Original Precedents in Conveyancing, proceeding from the simplest to the more varied Circumstances of Title; by Charles Barton, esq. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. sewed.

A Supplemental Volume to Mr. Bridgman's Analytical digested Index of the Reports in Chancery. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Code of Health and Longevity; or a concise View of the Principles calculated for the Preservation of Health, and the Attainment of long Life; by Sir John Sinclair, bart. 4 vols. 8vo. 48s. bound.

A short System of Comparative Anatomy; by J. F. Blumenbach. 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Crural and Umbilical Hernia, &c. &c. by Astley Cooper. Part. II. Atlas folio, 42s. bound.

The Cause of the Yellow Fever, and the Means of preventing it in Places not yet infected with it; by Thomas Paine. 1s.

A Description of Medicine Chests, &c. with their Contents, as adapted to different Climates; to which are added a Catalogue of Drugs, &c. &c. 2s.

#### METAPHYSICS.

An Inquiry into the Constitution and Economy of Man, Natural, Moral, and Religious; by R. C. Sims. 4s. boards.

#### MISCELLANIES.

A Collection of Epigrams, Ludicrous Epitaphs, Sonnets, Tales, &c. Foolscap 8vo. 4s. boards.

The Rising Sun. Vol. 3, 7s. boards.

East India Register, 1806. 6s. 6d. boards.

Prize Essays, and Transactions of the  
4 E Prize

Highland Society of Scotland; by Henry Mackenzie, esq. Vol. 3, 14s. 8vo. boards.

The Family Receipt Book, 6d.

Curious Sidereal Speculation, comprising the Nativity of Bonaparte, with Plates; by J. Worsdale. 4to. 6s.

The Lounger's Commonplace Book; or Miscellaneous Collections in History, Science, Criticism, Poetry, and Romance. Vol. 4, 7s. boards.

A Letter to the Electors of Westminster; containing a Refutation of the Calumnies of John Horn Tooke: by A. Hewlings. 1s.

The Patriot King; appropriately dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland. 3s.

The Fashionable World reformed; being Reflections on Theatrical Representations, &c. &c. by Philokosmos. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Dissertation on the Gipseys; representing their Manners of Life, Family Economy, Occupations, Trades, Marriages, &c. &c. with an Historical Enquiry concerning their Origin, and first Appearance in Europe. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

The Inspector (to be continued Monthly); by Simon Peep, esq. 6d.

Bath and West of England Magazine, No. I. 1s. to be continued Monthly.

No. I. of the Political Panorama, or Caricature History of the Times. 4s.

#### MILITARY.

A correct Map of the Plains of St. Eufemia, and Plan of the ever memorable Battle of Maida, with a Letter-press Description of the Action, drawn on a large Scale; by Captain P. T. Ryves, Assistant Quarter Master-General. 10s. 6d.

A Map of the Country round Great Marlow, with a Plan of the Encampment at Park-Hill, in 1801, for the Use of the Royal Military College. 2 sheets, 21s. each.

#### MYTHOLOGY.

Letters on Mythology, in which the Histories, Characters, and Attributes of the Principal Divinities and Mythological Personages of Greece, Rome, Egypt, &c. are concisely delineated, with Sketches of the most remarkable Customs of Ancient Nations, &c. by R. Morgan, 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, and the Mechanical Arts; by Thomas Young. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s. boards.

#### NOVELS.

The Wedding Day; by Elizabeth Isabella Spence. 3 vols. 12s.

Romances of the Pyrenees. 5 vols. 20s. boards.

Conscript. 2 vols. 7s. boards.

Count Eugenio. 2 vols. 10s. boards.

Gabriel Forrester, or the deserted Son. 4 vols. 21s.

The Royal Eclipse, or Secret Memoirs of Squire George and his Wife. 7s. boards.

The Fugitive Countess, a Tale, 4 vols. by Miss Wilkinson. 18s.

Griffith Abbey, or Memoirs of Eugenia; by Mrs. C. Matthews. 2 vols. 9s. boards.

Elizabeth, or the Exile of Siberia; from the French of Madame Cottin. 4s. 6d.

Family Annals. 5 vols. 25s. boards.

The Demon of Sicily; by E. Montagu, esq. 4 vols. 20s. boards.

The Spanish Outlaw; by Mr. Herbert. 4 vols. 21s.

Friar Hildargo, a Romance; by E. Martin. 4 vols. 21s.

The Bandit's Bride, or the Maid of Saxony; by the Author of Montbrazil Abbey. 4 vols. 18s. sewed.

Alvendown Vicarage. 2 vols. 9s. sewed.

Julian, or my Father's House, from the French of Ducray Demeuil, by Mrs. Meek. 4 vols. 18s. sewed.

Corinna, or Italy; by Madam de Stael Holstein. 3 vols. 15s. boards.

The Soldier's Family, or Guardian Genii, a Romance; by Anne Ormsby. 4 vols. 26s. boards.

Ellen, Heiress of the Castle; by Mrs. Pilkington. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

#### POETRY.

Flagellum flagellated, a Satirical Poem, with Notes; by Ben Block. 1s. 6d.

The Britanniad and Hiberniad, Poems not Satirical, on the Formation and Changes of the late Ministry. 4to.

Mirth and Metre, consisting of Poems Serious, Humorous, and Satirical; by C. Diddin, jun. 5s. boards.

The Epics of the Ton, or the Glories of the great World, a Poem, in two Books, with Notes and Illustrations. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

The fourth Dialogue of "All the Talents." 1s. 6d.

Letters of Abelard and Eloisa, with a particular Account of their Lives, &c. to which are added Poems by Pope, Madan, Cawthorne, &c. &c. with an Account of the Paraclete; by the Rev. H. Mills. 1s. 6d.

The Battle of Trafalgar, a Poem; by W. Darnford. 2s.

Music, a Didactic Poem. Royal 8vo. 21s. boards.

The Inferno of Dante Alighiere; translated into English Blank Verse, with Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Nathaniel Howard. 3s. boards.

Diversions of Taste, or Poetic Pictures from the Exhibition. 1s.

The Elegies of C. Pedo Albinovanus, a Latin Poet of the Augustan Age, with an English Version. 8vo. 4s.

The Moorland Bard, or Poetical Recollections of a Weaver in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, with Notes. 2 vols. 7s. boards.

#### POLITICS.

Letters addressed to the Right Hon. Lord M. on the late Expeditions to the Spanish Main;



Main; and on the Expediency of a gradual and systematical Emancipation.

Considerations upon the Trade with India, and the Policy of continuing the Company's Monopoly 4to. 7s. 6d. boards

Thoughts on the present Crisis of our Domestic Affairs; by Another Lawyer. 2s. 6d.

The Fallen Angels! a brief Review of the Measures of the late Administration, particularly as connected with the Catholic Question. 4s.

A Letter, stating the Connection which Presbyterians, Dissenters, and Catholics, had with the recent Event. 6d.

A Reply to Observations on what is called the Catholic Bill; by a Protestant Clergyman. 3d

A Speech of Francis Paul Stratford, esq. addressed to the Freeholders of the County of Northampton, on the 14th Day of May, 1807. 1s.

#### THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, before the President, Vice-President, and Governors of that Charity, at their Anniversary Meeting, on Thursday, April 23, 1807; by Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Bishop of Meath. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Philip and St. Martin, Birmingham, at the Request of the Governors of the Blue-Coat School in that Town, on Sunday, April, 26th 1807; by the Rev. John Eyton, A. M. 2s.

Genuine Methodism acquitted, and Spurious Methodism condemned; by the Author of the Remarks; in six Letters, addressed to Mr. J. Cooke, in Answer to his Vindication of his Sermon, ironically entitled Methodism condemned by Methodist Preachers. 12mo. 1s.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Taunton, at the Visitation of the Worshipful John Turner, May 19, 1807; by the Rev. Thomas Comber. 1s.

Lectures on Scripture Facts; by the Rev. William Bengo Collyer.

The Duties of a Marriage State, or, Pastoral address; designed also as a general Illustration of the Form of Solemnization of Matrimony; by Basil Wood. 9d.

A Fourth Address to the Members of Convocation, respecting the new Statute upon Public Examination; by the Rector of Lincoln College. 6d.

Sermons and Letters by the Rev. William Alphonsus Gunn. 8s. 8vo. bound.

The Glorious Hope of a Last World. 6d.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

Blomefield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk; containing the whole Matter which is in the five Folio Volumes, with all the Plates re-engraved, and a Portrait of the Author. 11 vols. royal 8vo. 18s. each; royal 4to. two guineas each.

Delineations of St. Andrew's: being a particular Account of every Thing remarkable in the History and present State of the City and Ruins, the University, and other interesting Objects of that ancient ecclesiastical Capital of Scotland; by James Grierson. 12mo. 5s. boards.

A Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely, with some Account of the Conventual Buildings, with Plates; by George Millar. 12s. 8vo. boards.

The New Picture of Scotland, being an Accurate Guide to that Part of the United Kingdoms, with Historical Descriptive Accounts of the principal Buildings, Curiosities and Antiquities, with Plates. 18mo. 2vols. 9s.

#### TRAVELS.

The Travels of Bertrand de la Brocquere (Counsellor, and First Esquire-Carver to Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy) to Palestine; and his Return from Jerusalem overland to France, during the Years 1432 and 1433, from a Manuscript in the National Library at Paris; translated by Thomas Johnes, esq. with a Map of Tartary. 8vo. 12s. boards.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**M**R. BLORE, of Stamford, the accuracy and diligence of whose researches as an antiquary are well known to the public, has been long engaged in preparing a History of the County of Rutland. The Work is now printing in a very splendid manner, at the press of Mr. NEWCOMBE, and will be ready for publication early in the ensuing winter. Independent of other advantages, this new County History possesses the peculiar one of having its drawings made by the son of the Author, a young gentleman who, in the delineation of architectural,

monumental, and other antiquarian subjects, is without a rival.

Mr. BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, has issued proposals for a splendid work, which is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the natives of Africa. It will be called A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and will contain three original poems by three gentlemen, who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts from some of the most eminent authors. These will be cru-

bellished by nearly twenty plates, including vignettes, by the first engravers, and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet-pictures, by the first painters in this country. The entire work will form one handsome volume, in large quarto, printed by Bensley, on superfine wove paper.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER proposes to publish a Series of Copies of the ancient Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings, in Fresco, discovered in the Summer of 1804, on the Walls of the Chapel of the Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, accompanied by Views and Sections, illustrating the Architecture of the Chapel. The first part, containing eight paintings, and a suitable title-page, in colours, is nearly ready for publication; and the three parts will be completed within the ensuing twelve months, at two guineas each.

Mr. JAMES ELMES, who has been singularly successful in collecting materials for his purpose, proceeds with his design of publishing by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Parts at large, from actual measurements; with an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Designs, of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. The work to be printed on imperial folio paper, calculated to range with those celebrated architectural publications, the Ruins of Palmyra, Balbeck, Desgodetz's Antiquities of Rome, Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, &c.

Mr. JOHN HILL, merchant of Hull, has in the press, a pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics.

The second volume of the Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, will appear early in the present month. In this volume a considerable number of British Lichens are now for the first time arranged according to the Methodus Lichenum of Acharius; a copious Addenda to the first volume is prefixed; and, to render the work more generally acceptable, an Index of English Names is added. This volume completes the Flora of those counties, and will contain about 1880 species.

The publication of Mr. CRABB's long announced Critical, Grammatical, and Practical, English and German Diction-

ary, being impeded by many circumstances of a public and private nature, he is now engaged in an elementary work for the use of schools, on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular.

Mr. MALCOLM has just finished at press the concluding volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*.

The Clarendon press is now employed in printing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch's Morals, in quarto and octavo; an edition of Sophocles in Greek, with notes by Elmsley; the Clergyman's Instructor, being a kind of Sequel to the Clergyman's Assistant; new editions of Davis's Cicero De Natura Deorum; Musgrave's Euripides; Florus's, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Bishop Butler's Works, in two volumes octavo; and Shuckford's Connection.

Mr. EGERTON BRYDGES has printed a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, with Portraits of the Lord Chancellor, and the late Bishop of Durham of that name. We believe this work is not published, though Mr. Brydges has presented a copy to some learned societies.

Sir RICHARD HOARE has just published a Tour in Ireland.

Mr. SOWERBY intends shortly to publish a new edition of his Botanical Drawing-Book, to which he has made great additions. He has also in the press a concise Prodrômus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of Essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement, having reference to his British Mineralogy, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a Library than a Travelling Book. Mr. S. is also engaged in an Essay towards forming a new, useful, and universal Chromatic Scale, or List of Colours.

Mr. SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, of Queen's College, Oxford, intends publishing by subscription, in one volume quarto, a History of the County of Cardigan, to be illustrated by eighteen plates, from Drawings made on the spot by the Author.

Dr. WALKER has prepared for the press, an Essay on Vaccination, with some Account of its Rise and Progress, of the Authors who first established the Practice, and of the Associations formed in the Metropolis for its future Propagation.

Mr. ELTON has nearly completed a Poetical Translation of Hesiod, with Dissertations and Notes.



A volume of Poems, from the pen of Lord BYRON, who is not yet of age, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. Mr. COLLINSON has in the press, a Life of the Historian Thuanus, which will be comprised in one volume, octavo. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this work promises to prove highly interesting.

Mr. COLERIDGE has, in the press, two new volumes of Poems, which will speedily be published.

The second volume of JONES's History of Brecon is nearly completed, and ready to go to press.

Miss BOWER has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems.

The fifth and last volume of Dr. LEIGHTON's Works is in considerable forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance.

Dr. MILLER, Lecturer on Chemistry, at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition, in two volumes octavo, of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes carefully to revise the original, to expunge all extraneous matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add the valuable discoveries that have been made in the science of mineralogy, since the publication of that Work. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of the principal mines of the kingdom, and may be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking in a scientific manner.

Mr. CARD, Author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, has in the press a Life of Charlemagne, which will make one volume in octavo.

The Rev. JOHN OLDISWORTH, of Swansea, intends to publish by subscription, a new edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and Psalms of David, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. BRANSBY, of Dudley, is preparing for the press, (to be published by subscription,) two volumes of Serious Practical Sermons for the Use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the heads of families.

Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL, author of the Naval Surgeon, announces a System of British and French Surgery, medical and operative; containing the most modern improvements in the science, arranged on clinical principles; and uniting anatomical information, so far as

is necessary for the two subjects of Anatomy and Surgery to illustrate each other. The whole enriched with plates and original delineations, and to form three octavo volumes.

A new edition of HELVETIUS's Essays, accompanied with a Portrait, and a Life of the Author, will be published in a few days.

The English Fire Insurance Companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, and about eight serious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas, 1805, to Michaelmas, 1806, the different Fire-Offices in London experienced three hundred and six alarms of fire, attended with little damage, thirty-one serious fires, and one hundred and fifty-five alarms, occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting in all to four hundred and ninety-two accidents.

The Watch-trade has been doubled in Europe within the last fifty years. It increases with the progress of civilization, which renders the instrument which shews and divides time, nearly as valuable as time itself. One of the French Commercial Agents in the Levant has recently given the following particulars of the sale of English watches in Turkey, before the late disputes between the two countries. England used to sell annually, thirty dozen watches at Salonica, as many in the Morea, three hundred dozen at Constantinople, four hundred dozen at Smyrna, one hundred and fifty dozen in Syria, and two hundred and fifty dozen in Egypt. Nineteen out of twenty were silver watches; the gold ones not being so easily sold. The average amount of the whole English watch-trade in Turkey was valued at 110,000*l.* sterling annually.

A public exhibition took place, on the 19th of June, of the house-pupils, at Mr. THELWALL's Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, in Bedford-place, Russell-square. The Recitations occupied nearly three hours, and consisted of the Passions, Alexander's Feast, an Ode to Peace, John Gilpin, Pitt's Reply to Walpole, an Oratorical Defence of the ancient animated System of Elocution, the Eulogies of Epaminondas and Alfred, and part of a Funeral Oration on Lord Nelson; all of which excited considerable interest and sympathy; and except in the individual instance of the gentleman first referred to, scarcely any occasion appeared for the particular indulgence that had been claimed. The Odes were recited in parts and stanzas, distributed among

among the different speakers; and particular portions of them were recited, in full chorus, by the whole of the pupils, in correct time and harmonious accordance of voice; a novelty which had a very striking and noble effect; while it illustrated at once the practicability and importance of regulating the speaking voice, by the principles and proportions of the musical scale. Mr. Thelwall proposes to have another similar exhibition in the month of August, Tickets of Admission to which will be given to such ladies and gentlemen as send their names and directions to the Institution for that purpose, as soon as the precise time is determined upon.

Mr. RYLAND has in considerable forwardness a Treatise on Comparative Elocution, designed as an elementary book for the use of schools and grown persons, who may be prevented by their confirmed habits of utterance, from cultivating a practical knowledge of the foreign languages. It will comprehend a general enquiry into the peculiarities of pronunciation in the modern European dialects, and into the means of facilitating their acquisition.

The Emperor Justinian's *Charta Plenaria Securitatis* is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and as such deposited in the Library of the late king of France, and is published by Mabillon in his work, *De re Diplomatica*. St. Augustine's Epistles, and part of Josephus's Antiquities, in Latin, of the sixth century, were in the Benedictine Library at Paris, at the commencement of the French Revolution, all written on this kind of paper. The use of Egyptian paper seems to have been laid aside in the ninth, or at the beginning of the tenth century, when silk paper was introduced as more convenient and lasting than the weed that grew on the banks of the Nile. As to the paper in use at this day, Petrus Moritius, surnamed Venerabilis, who lived in the twelfth century, calls *Charta é rasuris veterum panorum facta*, a kind of paper made of the lint of old rag; it seems to have been invented in the eleventh century. The exact time, however, of the invention of our modern paper cannot be ascertained. Reinhold, in his Dissertation on paper, printed at Berlin, in 1774, fixes the time of its invention in 1470, but upon very slender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuscript on modern paper, which was nine hundred years old, in a Monastery in Lorraine. The observations of the learned Car-

melite Orlando, on this subject, have been taken notice of in the Act. Erudit. Lips. An. 1724, p. 102, in these words, "Then discoursing of paper, he refers the invention of it almost as far back as the eighth century, when Eustathius published his Commentary on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper; he adds, that a manuscript of Homer was shewn in Geneva, in his time, said to be eight hundred years old."

## RUSSIA.

M. KLAPROTH does not go to Peking with the Greek missionaries, as had been formerly announced; he has set out for Krachta, with Mr. Helms, a botanist, for the purpose of making a tour along the frontiers of Russian and Chinese Tartary.

A new school of practical jurisprudence has been established at Petersburg; in which four professors teach the law of nature and ethics; the Roman law, and the history of Russia; to which is added a course of lectures on the labours of the Commission of Legislation. All the lectures are in the Russian language.

Translations of ARCHENHOLZ's England and Italy, Gatterer's Art of Heraldry, and Condillac's Logic, have lately been published at St. Petersburg; but few original works have appeared. The most interesting of which is a Life of Paul I.

## SWEDEN.

M. DJUBERG has published the fourth and last volume of his Geography, which treats of the geography and statistics of Sweden.

M. SVEDENSTIERNA has published at Stockholm, in one volume 8vo. an Account of his Travels in England and Scotland in 1804, undertaken at the expense of the proprietors of the Great Swedish Iron Works, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the processes used in those of Great Britain. Mineralogy is at present much cultivated in Sweden, where Baron d' Hermelin has added to the stock of knowledge by his Essay of a Mineralogical History of Lapland.

M. NORBERG, professor of Oriental languages at the University of Lund, has published several Essays relative to different branches of Oriental literature; such as the Agriculture of the Eastern Nations, the Militia of the Arabs, the Temple of Mecca, and other interesting objects of inquiry.

It is intended to establish in Sweden, an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, their number being very



very considerable in that country. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carl-stadt, more than two hundred and eighty of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

## DENMARK.

The envoy of the Emperor of Morocco at Hamburgh has announced that he wishes to have the Description of Morocco, published in Danish by M. Horst in 1799, translated into Spanish, and has promised a considerable reward to the translator.

Mr. WEDEL is publishing in numbers at Copenhagen, an Account of his Tour in the Interior of the Danish Provinces. In 1799, 1800, and 1801, the author visited Zealand, Funen, Jutland, and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He gives detailed accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, of the state of rural and domestic economy, and of the productions, arts, and manufactures of those countries.

Dr. FROST, of Aalborg, in Jutland, has begun a new Danish Journal, entitled, "Cimbria," which contains historical, political, and theological essays, and literary news.

Professor WAD read at a late meeting of the Scandinavian Society, a Memoir on the Specimens of Minerals, sent by M. OLSEN from Iceland to the Board of Finances. The specimens have been deposited in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

An interesting Description of the Nicobar Islands has lately appeared at Copenhagen; from which it should seem that the Danes intend forming a settlement there.

## GERMANY.

Professor BODE took advantage of the fine weather between the 23d of April, and the 5th of May, to view the new planet Vesta, which he did nine times at Berlin, from the Royal Observatory, with the mural quadrant. On the 5th of May at 9<sup>h</sup> 2' 56" mean time, its right ascension was 178° 29' 56" and northern declination 12° 35' 49."

A new method of curing those dreadful convulsions which carry off so many brave wounded soldiers, has been practised in the hospitals of Germany with great success. It was first resorted to by the late M. STUTZ, a physician of eminence in Suabia, and he was led to this important discovery from the analogy of a simple fact. M. HUMBOLDT had announced, in his Work upon the Nerves, that on treating the nervous fibre alter-

nately with opium and carbonate of potash, he made it pass five or six times from the highest degree of irritability, to a state of perfect asthenia. The method of M. Stutz, who has been employed with the greatest success in the German hospitals, consisted in an alternate internal application of opium and carbonate of potash. It has been seen that when thirty-six grains of opium, administered in the space of twenty-four hours, produced no effect, the patient was considerably relieved by ten grains more of opium, employed after having given the alkaline solution. This new treatment of Tetanus is worthy of attention.

The Austrian empire, according to a Report lately published, contains 11,680 square miles, and a population of 23,500,000 souls. The revenues amount to 104,000,000 of guilders, the expenditure to 103,000,000 and the national debt to 1,200,000,000. The present establishment of the army consists of 344,315 men.

There has been established at Prague, a School for the Deaf and Dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances, are received into the house on paying annually one hundred and twenty-five florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodging, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment are by these means enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children, belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the direction of M. FLORIAN KLEIN, who is assisted by other able instructors.

A periodical work is published at Prague, entitled "Hlasatel Cesky," or Bohemian Intelligencer, by JOUX NEGEDLY, LL.D. and professor of the Bohemian language and literature, in the University of Prague. The principal object of the editor is to improve the language and literature of Bohemia; and the articles in the numbers which have already appeared are well calculated for that purpose; consisting chiefly of translations from Lucian, Cicero, Pope, the Messiah of Klopstock, and biographical accounts of eminent Bohemians.

Mr. MEINERS has published a History of the principal Insurrections which have happened among the Students at the different Universities of Europe.

The third and fourth Volume of Mr. MAURICE ARENDT's Travels in Sweden have appeared. The Author gives a very interesting account of the country.

The

The Grand Duke of Baden has published an Edict for the regulation of the press, and preventing the piratical reprinting of books in his dominions. To every author who publishes a work, affixes his name to it, the copy-right is secure during his whole life, and during one year after his death it is continued to the person to whom the sale of the work is committed.

## FRANCE.

There is now living at Marseilles, a girl called Rosalia-Zaccharia Ferriol, aged ten years, and born at that city, of French parents, who possesses all the characters of the Albinos. The colour of her skin is of a dull white; her hair is straight and somewhat harsh to the touch, and is of a shining white colour, as are likewise her eye-lashes and eye-brows. Her eyes are large and rolling, the Iris being of a clear blue with red streaks, and the cornea of a bright and vivid red. The sensibility of the visual organs is very great, the child not being able to bear much light, that of the sun obliging her to close her eyes. This girl, though much deformed in person, enjoys good health, and has never been afflicted with any disease except the small-pox. She is very fond of high seasoned food, is lively and intelligent. The father has chesnut-coloured hair, and appears to enjoy good health; the mother is a brunette, strong; and neither she nor her husband have ever been afflicted with any severe disorder; she has had five children who are all living, but never during pregnancy was indisposed more than women usually are. All her children, except the girl above described, have chesnut-coloured hair, and are perfectly well formed.

The following is a list of all the cities in France which contain a population of thirty thousand people and upwards.

Paris .	547,756	Strasburgh	49,056
Marseilles	96,413	Cologne	42,706
Bordeaux	90,992	Orleans	41,937
Lyons .	88,919	Amiens	41,279
Rouen .	87,000	Nismes	39,594
Turin .	79,000	Bruges	33,632
Nantz .	77,162	Angers	33,000
Brussels	66,297	Montpellier	32,723
Antwerp .	56,318	Metz .	32,099
Ghent .	55,161	Caen .	30,923
Lisle .	54,756	Rheims	30,225
Toulouse	50,171	Alexandria	30,000
Liege .	50,000	Clermont	30,000

## HOLLAND.

The Botanical Garden at Leyden, occupies about four acres of land, and

is kept in excellent order. The Botanical Gardens of Upsal and of the Dublin Society are described as greatly superior in value and arrangement to this of Leyden. Amongst the plants are the remains of vegetable antiquity, in the shape of a palm, which stands in a tub in the open air, supported by a thin frame of iron work; it is about fourteen feet high, and was raised from seed by the celebrated Carolus Clusius, who died professor at Leyden in 1609. This plant is said to be the palm mentioned by Linnæus in his *Prælectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, published by Giseke, in 1792, at Hamburgh, which Linnæus suspected to be a *Chamerops*, but which, as Dr. Smith, observes his editor, rightly refers to the *Raphis flabelliformis*. It comes from China and Japan; and there is a tree of this kind, and about as large, in the Botanic Garden at Paris, and another at Pisa. In this garden is also the Ginkgo of the Chinese, a standard twenty feet high; *Strelitzia Regina*, which has never yet flowered in any garden out of England; the *Olea Laurifolia*, a new species, according to Van Royen; *Royena lucida*, in flower, as large as a moderate hawthorn tree, and thought to be very handsome; and a singular plant from the Cape, supposed to be an *Echites*, with a large tuberous root raised high above the surface of the ground, two or three weak stems a foot high, and large dark-brown flowers. In the University Library, is Rauwolf's Herbarium, which is very magnificent, and the plants well preserved; also Boccone's Herbarium of the Plants described in his *Fasciculus Plantarum*, published by Morison at Oxford, in 1674. These specimens are very poor. Herman's Collection of Ceylon Plants is also here, and a volume of West India Plants, belonging to Herman, which are very scarce in Holland.

Holland still possesses several artists, who maintain the glory of the ancient Dutch School. M. BUCH, director of the academy of design at Amsterdam, is estimated to be a good historical painter. The pictures of flowers and sea pieces, by DE VANOS are spoken of with great praise. The landscapes of HAAG, and the animals of SHOUWMAN, are much esteemed. KUIPER, has exercised his pencil with success in allegorical pieces, and PORTMAN has given specimens of distinguished talents in engraving Kuiper's two pictures of Peace and War. VINCKLES and HODGES have long enjoyed the reputation of skilful engravers. SCHEVEGMAN has



has obtained a prize given by the National Economical Society, for a new invention of engraving in imitation of chalk, and the Society of Haerlem has bestowed another on HORSTOCK, a painter of Alkmaer, who has found out a method of rendering water-colours more durable.

The number of students in the university of Leyden does not at present exceed two hundred, and those of Utrecht three hundred and sixty.

The library of the University of Leyden is celebrated through Europe for the many valuable specimens of Oriental literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the East, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the university, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean and Persian manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew books to it. The precious manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced, no addition of English publications has been made to this library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume. The king of Spain presented this library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a Museum of Natural History, principally collected by Professor Allemand, containing some fine ores, corals, and pebbles, and also some rare quadrupeds and amphibia; also a young ostrich in the egg; the nautilus with the animal in it, and some papilios. In the anatomical theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the progress of ossification in the foetus.

The King of Holland has appointed a director-general of the Fine Arts, to whom will be committed the care and superintendence of the Royal Museum, and of those in the departments. He is to be president of the Academy of Arts, and editor of a Journal, a number of which is to appear every month; and will endeavour by all means in his power to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the Academy will adjudge a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture, the subject of which is to be taken from the national history, and one of equal value

MONTHLY MAG., No. 158.

for the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins for the best engraving. Eleven pupils are to be sent to Rome and Paris, and are to reside two years in each of those cities.

The *Lectiones Atticae*, a MS work of M. LUSSAC, which was intended for the press, has been saved from the dreadful catastrophe of Leyden. M. Lussac himself perished in the ruins. A great number of Arabic MSS. have been destroyed by the same unfortunate explosion.

#### ITALY.

There had long been in the city of Genoa, an hexagonal vase, known by the name of *Sacro Catino* (the sacred plate), which was supposed to be an emerald, and, consequently of inestimable value. On plundering Italy during the Revolution it was sent to Paris, and deposited in November last, by the Emperor's orders, in the cabinet of antiquities in the imperial library. This vase was considered as a precious relic; and Father Gaetano, a learned Augustine monk, published in 1727, at Genoa, a Dissertation, in which he inserted all the authorities that tended to prove that this was the very vase in which the Paschal Lamb had been served up to Christ and his Apostles, on the even of his Passion. He accounted for its falling into the hands of the Genoese in the following manner; these people distinguished themselves in the first Crusade, and particularly at the taking of Cæsarea in 1101. An immense booty was found in this place, which was divided into three parts, one of which consisted of nothing but the *Sacro Catino*. All the Crusaders agreed, that the Genoese should be recompensed for their intrepidity in first entering the town by having the first choice; and they chose the *Sacro Catino*. They kept it with the most sacred care, in a receptacle made in the wall of the cathedral at Genoa, the keys of which were deposited with the most distinguished personages of the republic. No person was permitted to touch it, and it was shewn to the faithful only twice a year, at a great festival. Thus it was not possible to examine whether the vase was an emerald or not; but this examination has just taken place by a committee of chemists from the Institute, Gayton, Vauquelin and Haüy. They have declared that the *Sacro Catino* is nothing more than a piece of coloured glass, but they think it worthy of preservation on account of its having been such an object of devotion, and because it is a curious

4 F

specimen



specimen of the art of glass-making in the Lower Empire, at such an early period. It is supposed to have been made about the time when Constantine established the seat of his empire at Byzantium.

An old national diversion has lately been revived at Pisa, by order of the queen of Etruria. It is called *Gioco del Ponte*. As the River Arno divides the town into north and south; one hundred and eighty inhabitants of the north quarter contend with an equal number of the south quarter, for the possession of its marble bridge. They attack by divisions of thirty, and the struggle lasts three quarters of an hour, consisting in the parties pushing against and driving back each other. Those who penetrate beyond the middle of the bridge are proclaimed victors. The contest concludes with a splendid repast, and a ball. Pisa having been founded by a Greek colony, this festival is thought to be a remnant of the ancient Greek games. It had ceased to be celebrated for the last twenty-two years.

## PORTUGAL.

The University of Coimbra has been enriched by the acquisition of the large library of M. Hasse, who died lately at Lisbon. The scarce books and MSS. in that library amount to about 12,000 volumes. Besides some Latin and Spanish works of the fifteenth century, the student will there find the best works on Spanish and Portuguese literature, and almost every thing that exists either in print or MS. relative to the Portuguese Laws and Legislation.

## AMERICA.

Dr. NEVIN, who was exiled to America for the part he took in the rebellion in Ireland, and who at present resides in New York, is employed in writing the History of Ireland for the last Twenty Years, in which it is said he has made great progress.

A traveller has presented to the Museum of Baltimore, an enormous tooth of a Mammoth, brought by him from the banks of the Missouri. He says, that, while engaged with other persons in researches relative to the existence of mines in the neighbourhood of the river, they found a space of about a quarter of a mile of extent wholly covered to the depth of six feet, with bones of an enormous size. He offers to procure for any person who will pay him for the expence and trouble, a complete skeleton of the Mammoth, fifty-four feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height. Each of the jaw bones has eight enormous grinders. It is hoped further researches will be made on the spot by some intelligent naturalists.

Through the spirit of enterprize that distinguishes the emigrants, the arts and sciences begin to be introduced in Louisiana. Schools have already been established in several villages. The inhabitants of New Orleans have petitioned Congress to found a college, to be situated two miles from that city, where there will be less danger from the bilious fever, which prevails during the autumnal months. A journal has been begun at St. Louis, entitled the Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

**T**HE finished and unfinished portraits of the late John Opie, Esq. R.A. which remained in his possession at the time of his death, were last month sold by auction by Mr. Peter Cox. Some of his slight and unfinished sketches sold at a low rate, but such as were in a more finished state, generally speaking, produced a liberal price. The subjoined account comprehends several that come under both these descriptions:—

Sketch of a Head, being a study for the Samuel in the possession of Sir J. Leicester, Bart. .... } 7 7 0  
A Watchman and his Dog, a small upright ..... } 11 0 6

Hobnelia .....	9 12 6
Spartan Boy .....	18 18 0
A Girl at breakfast and a Dog .....	29 8 0
Head of an Assassin .....	9 19 6
Portrait of Mr Bowles, the Cherokee Chief .....	6 6 0
A Child studying the Horn-book .....	17 6 6
Portraits of Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Boswick, from Sir J. Reynolds .....	6 6 0
The Grecian Daughter, after Rubens .....	26 5 0
A subject from a ballad of Mrs. John Hunter's, &c. ....	26 5 0
A Village Girl in a Landscape .....	24 2 0
Portrait of Mary Wolstoncroft Godwin .....	3 0 0
The Young Sportsman .....	21 10 6



The Infant Hercules, after Sir J. Reynolds .....	12	0	0
Musidora, from Thomson's Seasons .....	25	0	0
Juliet in the Garden Scene .....	56	0	0
A Female, with a Parrot, &c. ....	58	0	0
Gil Blas, wresting the Keys from Dame Leonarda .....	45	0	0
A Lady clothing a Cottager's Family .....	125	0	0
Sleeping Nymph, Cupid and Satyr .....	65	0	0
The last picture in the sale was, the Laughing Girl, by Sir J. Reynolds, and it sold for .....	430	0	0

The history of this admirable painting is somewhat curious. It was originally purchased by the conductors of the Polygraphic Society for fifty pounds, and from it they took innumerable copies. When the scheme was abandoned, and the pictures in their possession sold, it was purchased by Mr. Opie. The price now given for it, evinces the high estimation in which the admirers of the fine arts hold the works of the late President of the Royal Academy; and it does credit to the present times, by proving that we have men of discernment sufficient to see the beauties of a capital performance, though the painter was neither an ancient master nor a foreigner, but a modern, and an Englishman.

Large as the sum it sold for may seem, it sinks to a mere milk-score when compared with the five thousand guineas, for which a picture by Rembrandt was last month struck down at Christie's Auction-room, Pall-mall. We have been told, that it was bought in by the proprietor, and afterwards sold by private contract to a wealthy connoisseur for five thousand pounds. This picture was painted for a pensionary of Holland, and remained in his family until the subjugation of that country by the French, when it was with all possible secrecy and dispatch conveyed along the shores of the Baltic to a port, from whence it was shipped for England. It is unquestionably a capital, a most capital, picture; most of the figures are extremely fine, and the light diffused over the whole is inimitable, and perhaps as consonant to truth and nature, as the art of painting can possibly represent. It is not only in Rembrandt's best manner, but it is the finest picture we ever saw from his pencil. Still, the sum said to be paid for it is immense.

Mrs. Opie has presented an elegant print from a design by Smirke, to all the gentlemen who attended the funeral of her deceased husband. A similar print was presented to all the friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who attended the remains of that artist to the grave.

*His Royal Highness William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A. and engraved and published by W. Say, Norton-street, Mary-le-bone.*

From what cause it has arisen we do not presume to determine, but certain it is that the portraits of the Royal family have been rarely so delineated and engraved, as to merit being placed in any very high class as prints. This portrait is, however, an exception to the general rule, for it is painted in a manner worthy of Sir W. Beechey, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

*Earl Camden, K.G. I. Hoppner, Esq. R.A. pinxit. W. Ward sculpt.*

This is a very respectable portrait, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very good style.

*The Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala. M.A. Sbec, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by G. Clint.*

This portrait was exhibited a year or two ago at the Royal Academy, and we remember being struck with it, and thinking it an exceedingly well painted picture of a popular divine. The painter has given him a singularly spruce appearance: how far that may be consonant to the original, we do not know; the same character is, however, transferred to the print, which is engraved with great spirit and fidelity in mezzotinto.

*Alexander the First, Emperor of all the Russias. Published for Ackermann.*

The emperor is delineated in his military dress, with hat and feather, star and garter, &c. and in colours has a most splendid appearance. The character of the face is extremely spirited. The portrait from which it was copied, was brought to England by Mr. Peterson, and is said by all who have seen the original, to be a very accurate resemblance.

*James, Earl of Malmesbury, K.B. of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. T. Lawrence, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by W. Ward.*

This is a good print; but the lights and shades are rather violently opposed, which renders it in some degree spotty.

*Daniel Lambert. H. Singleton, pinxit. C. Turner sculpt. published by Daniel Lambert.*

Among all the portraits which the collectors of heads have got together, (and the late Mr. Gulston had upwards of twenty thousand,) it will not be easy to find one who may more truly be denominated a very great man. The picture was well painted; and as to resemblance

blance it is not likely that a man of Mr. Lambert's *capacity*, will be mistaken for any other person. The print is engraved in mezzotinto, and a good copy of the original.

A portrait of Master Betty, engraved by Mr. Heath, from the late Mr. Opie's picture, is recently published. The painting bore a very striking resemblance to the original: we do not think the print is quite so happy in the likeness. In what class will future collectors place this young gentleman; among the players or the parsons? He is said to be preparing himself for the church, and he will not be the first theatrical divine. Many, who may be so denominated, have made much noise in the pulpit and the world too.

*Bobtail, the Property of Lord Egremont; and Parasol, belonging to the Duke of Grafton; being the third and fourth Plates of Horses, painted, engraved, and published, by J. Whasell, Winchester-row, Paddington.*

These are very good prints in their way, and to gentlemen of the turf must be highly interesting.

Messrs. Boydell & Co. have published Number One and Two of "Finished Etchings," by Letitia Byrne; and they do great honour to the very ingenious artist, being, generally speaking, eminently picturesque and beautiful.

Proposals are issued for a print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved and published by A. Cardon, from a picture painted by P. I. de Louthembourg, which is to be taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierpoint.

Mr. Ackermann has published a fourth Number of Bryan's Drawing-Book; and the opinion we gave of it in last month's Retrospect, is amply confirmed by a very rapid sale, and universal approbation.

To the very picturesque and beautiful portrait of Mrs. Duff, (which he published a few weeks since) there is now added the following lines:

"Stranger or friend, in this faint sketch behold

An Angel's figure in a mortal mould;  
In human beauty though the form excell'd,  
Each feature yielded to the mind it held.  
Heav'n claim'd the spark of it's ethereal flame,

And earth return'd it spotless as it came.  
So die the good, the beauteous, and the kind,  
And dying leave a lesson to mankind.

C. I."

It is highly to the honour of the British Institution, that they so generously encourage young artists to become candi-

dates for national celebrity. They have recently announced to those who studied in the Gallery last summer, their intention of giving a premium of one hundred pounds for the best original picture, which shall be sent to the Gallery in the ensuing summer; fifty pounds for the second in merit; and forty pounds for the third.

We have ever since the commencement of this Magazine, endeavoured to point out any productions of art or science which were either ancient or modern, if deemed worthy of public attention; and are sorry that we have hitherto in a degree overlooked stained glass, an article now in very high request among persons of the first taste, and again becoming the favourite decoration of our churches.

"Where storied windows, richly dight,  
Cast a dim religious light."

A very large collection of specimens, painted in the year 1500, &c. &c. from one guinea to one hundred guineas each, are now selling at the gallery at No. 97, Pall-mall. The rooms which contain this collection are open to the public from ten till five o'clock; we shall not therefore attempt to describe what it is impossible to convey an idea of by words; nor will the limits of this publication permit us to specify the subjects. Suffice it to say, that they consist of whole length figures, Scripture History, &c. &c. &c.

We have lately seen a medallion of General Washington, published by Mr. Eccleston, of Lancaster, price one guinea. On the *obverse* is the General's portrait, taken from an original painting. On the *reverse*, an American Indian, with his bow and arrow, and an appropriate legend. The dies are engraved by one of the first artists in that line, at Birmingham, and the *relievo* is remarkably high and bold.

The portrait is said to be a very striking likeness; and the resemblance of a man who effected so great a change in the western world will naturally excite curiosity. How devoutly is it to be wished, that gratifying this curiosity, and transmitting an idea of his person to posterity, may induce his successors in that extensive republic, or men in the most elevated situations in Europe, to emulate his virtues.

The portraits of Doctor Samuel Johnson, which have been hitherto published, were taken at an advanced period of his life, when his sight was very much impaired. A picture of this great man, painted



painted by the late Mr. Barry, is now engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, and to be published by Mr. Manson. This being painted when he was much younger, may be fairly presumed to be a more characteristic resemblance, than any of those which have preceded it.

Mr. Desenfans' very fine Collection of Pictures is selling by private contract. Many of the most capital works in this collection are said to have been a short time since the property of a recently created Peer.

In the Summer of 1804, a number of ancient, allegorical, historical, and legendary paintings in fresco, were discovered on the walls of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire. Drawings were made from them at the time, by Mr. Thomas Fisher, who proposes to publish seventeen of them by subscription, with views and sections, illustrating the architecture of the chapel. The greater number of these paintings represent various

incidents, relating to the finding, recovering, and at length placing the Holy Cross at the Gate of Jerusalem. They exhibit specimens of the art of painting in two distinct ages, but both prior to the Reformation, and were brought to light by the accidental removal of white-wash, during the repair of the chapel in 1804. The subsequent destruction of the originals, suggests the propriety of now offering copies of them to the public. As specimens of the arts of painting and design in the 13th and 15th centuries, they will be found curious, especially to those who are fond of comparing the progressive advancement of this divine art from the rude beginnings of uninformed genius, to the perfection of modern times. Descriptions of the Paintings, and an Account of the probable Periods of their Execution will be annexed. The size will be super-royal folio, and the publication will be in three parts, at two guineas each.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in 1806. By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

**A**MONG the botanical works, published during the present year, M. Cuvier notices, in a very distinguished manner, the continuation of the Flora of New Holland, by M. de la Billardiere; the splendid Description of Malmaison, by M. Ventenat; the Flora of Owarree and Benin, by M. Beauvois; and the Rural Botanist, by M. Dumont. We likewise learn from this Report, that Courset, a corresponding member of the Academy, and M. de Lamarck have given, conjointly with M. Decandolle, a third and enlarged edition of the French Flora.

M. Billardiere has, in his valuable work above mentioned, made known to us, in particular, six new genera of plants of New Holland. The three first are naturally arranged among the myrtles, which form a very numerous family in New Holland, and from which medicine and the arts may derive much advantage, as the trees and shrubs belonging to it furnish aromatic oils.

The first genus, denominated *pilcanthus*, is very remarkable by an envelope of a single piece inclosing each flower; the petals

are five in number, and the calyx is divided into equal segments; the fruit, which is inferior and unilocular, contains several seeds.

The second is called *calothamnus*, from the elegance of its flowers, the numerous stamens of which stand upon a large filament, divided into two at each extremity, while the other are sterile. The fruit resembles, in every respect, the *metrosideros*.

The third, called *calytrix*, is known by its tubulated calyx, placed above the germen, and divided into five parts; each of which is terminated by a long awn or bristle. The capsule contains only one seed.

The fourth has received the name of *capnolotus*, and belongs to the family of the *rosaceæ*. The species termed *follicularia*, is perhaps still more remarkable than the *sarracenia*, and the *nepenthes*, by the form of some of the leaves, which represents very nearly a purse, surmounted by an operculum, and bordered with hooks, directed towards its inner side.

The fifth is named *actinotus*, and has all the appearance of a plant belonging to the *corymbiform* tribe, though in fact, it belongs to the *umbellatæ*. The two stigmas, which swell towards the apex, are surmounted, on the internal side, by a bristle

a bristle, resembling the feelers, or antennæ of insects, as in the *lagoecia*. It contains only one seed.

The sixth, called *prostanthera*, belongs to the *labiate* tribe. The calyx is composed of two complete divisions, the largest of which proceeds towards the other, and covers it, as soon as the corol has dropt off. A filiform appendix proceeds from underneath each of the anthers. The fruit is, in every respect, similar to that of the genus *prasinum*; but one thing very remarkable in this family of plants is, that the embryo, or corcle, is enclosed in a thick and fleshy albumen, whilst in the other *labiate* plants, hitherto observed, it is naked.

M. Beauvois having investigated certain mushrooms, in all the various stages of their growth, found, that their forms became so much changed, at different periods, that several botanists had thence been led to place them in different genera, according to the age at which they examined them: thus, according to this author, the *rizomorpha* of Persoon is only a mushroom in the second stage of its growth, and becomes a *boletus* at the third; the *dematium bombycinum* of the same author becomes, at the termination of some time, his *mesenterica argentea*. It then thickens, acquires a cellular texture, so as to resemble a *morel*, and, like the *rizomorpha*, at length becomes a *boletus*. This plant, however, requires farther investigation.

The researches into natural history, we learn from this Report, though less numerous, during the present year, than those made in botany, are yet far from being uninteresting.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publish an account of the insects which he collected, during his travels in Africa and America. Two numbers of this work have already made their appearance. M. Cuvier intimates to the academy that he himself continues to pursue the researches, in which he has been engaged for several years, on the animals without vertebræ, and on the fossil bones of quadrupeds.

In the continuation of the first great division of his work, he has given, during the present year, the anatomy of seven genera; the *scyllea*, *glaucus*, *eolides colimacia*, *limax*, *Linneæ*, and *planorbis*. Even the external appearance of the two first was little known, and the reporter has rectified several mistakes, into which naturalists had fallen concerning them.

In the continuation of the second part,

he treats of the fossil bones of the bear, rhinoceros, and elephant. The bones of two species of bears, at present unknown, are found buried with those of the tiger, hyena, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns, in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

Bones of the rhinoceros and elephant are found in abundance in every part of our globe.

Accounts have been transmitted to the author, from which it appears, that elephants' bones have been dug up in more than six hundred places of the two continents. Still more recently have the jaw-bones and tusks of these animals been found in the forest of Bondy, in digging the canal, intended to bring the waters of the river Ourgue to Paris. The farther we proceed towards the north, these bones are found in a still more perfect state of preservation. An island, situated in the Frozen Sea, is almost entirely composed of them. These facts were previously known; but the results of a comparison made by M. Cuvier between these fossil bones of the rhinoceros and elephant, with those of the same kind of animals existing in Africa at the present day, clearly prove that the former were of a different species from the latter.

Exclusive of the different structure of the muzzle, the fossil rhinoceros appears to have had much shorter legs, a larger and more elongated head, than the rhinoceros now known. The jaw-bones of the fossil elephant, as well as the head, and particularly the alveola of the tusks, appear also to have been of a different structure from the same parts belonging to the present species; the proboscis also differs in its proportions.

On the whole, the author thinks there is reason to conclude that these two species are now extinct, as well as many others whose bones he has examined, and of which ten or twelve species, deemed non-descripts by most naturalists, have been found with their bones encrusted in the plaster-quarries near Paris. He also thinks, there is reason to suppose, that these species have lived in the places where their bones are found, and that they have not been transported thither by an inundation, as is generally supposed; since these bones are not in the least worn down by friction. We should acquire a very superficial knowledge of natural bodies, continues the reporter, and attain very imperfect ideas of the different phenomena they present, if we confined ourselves merely to the description



scription of their external parts, and did not endeavour to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their structure, by means of anatomy and chemistry.

M. Fourcroy has published a new and enlarged edition of his *Philosophy of Chemistry*, which M. Cuvier justly considers as the best elementary work on that science.

*Attraction and repulsion.* These two powerful agents in nature have, during the present year, as we learn from this Report, attracted the attention of philosophers.

It is well known, that ice is lighter than water, since it swims in it. On the other hand, hot water is, in general, lighter than that which is cold. But does not this fluid become uniformly condensed, in proportion as it is cooled, and expand suddenly at the moment of its congelation? This, however, is not the case; for water is at its maximum of density, when a few degrees above the freezing-point. This M. Fevre-Gineau proved by direct experiments, several years ago, by means of the thermometer and hydrostatical balance. Since that period, Count Rumford has, by well devised experiments, rendered the facts still more evident.\*

M. Berthollet perseveres with indefatigable industry in his Chemical Researches, a continuation of which has appeared during the present year.

He therein proves that, by means of pressure, we may combine, with the three alkalies, a much greater quantity of carbonic acid than usual, and thus form neutral salts, as well as with the other acids. He restricts the use of the term *carbonate* to these combinations, while he gives to those usually formed with this acid and the alkalies, the name of *sub-carbonates*; and shews, that there are between these two many intermediate states.

The same holds equally true in the earthy carbonates, and many other salts. The phosphate of soda, for example, is crystallizable, both with an excess of acid, and an excess of basis. The partizans of the old doctrines suppose that, in such cases, no combination takes place, but, that the superabundant principle remains merely interposed in a free state, between the molecules of the two principles, combined in the usual proportion. M. Ber-

thollet alleges, in reply to this opinion, that, if this were the case, the sulphuric acid poured on a sub-carbonate would immediately seize upon the uncombined alkaline molecules, previously to entering into union with those combined with the carbonic acid. Now, that is not the fact; for the smallest drop of the former acid instantaneously produces an effervescence, and extrication of the second. The acidulous sulphate of soda effloresces on exposure to the air; that is, it parts with its water of crystallization, which could not happen, were the sulphuric acid uncombined with it, since there is no substance that more greedily attracts the moisture of the air than this acid.

M. Berthollet has furnished us with the means of estimating the degree of acidity of the different acids, and the alkalinity of the different bases, by the quantity which it is necessary to employ of each of these substances, completely to saturate or neutralize the other, so that no sign of any superabundant acid or alkali is perceivable in the combination.

He confirms this method by shewing, that the proportions of these quantities are uniform, and that if to one basis twice more of one kind of acid be necessary to saturate it, than to saturate another basis, the first will also require twice more of any other kind of acid than the second.

But the degree of resistance to heat does not correspond with this force, and it is more easy, for example, to decompose by fire the carbonate of magnesia than that of lime, though the affinity of these two earths for the acid be nearly equal: the reason of which is, that the former carbonate contains much more water; and other experiments shew, that water favours the disengagement of carbonic acid.

The consequences deducible from these facts, in every branch of chemistry, and particularly in the theory of analyses, are incalculable.

The tables of the affinities, and a great part of the analyses hitherto made; are invalidated by them, and experience, in fact, proves that these data require to be revised. For example, M. Klaproth, and afterwards M. Vauquelin, found a fifth of fluoric acid in the topaz, in which it was never before suspected to exist. This stone must, therefore, be now transferred to the class of substances containing acids.

Another mineral, hitherto considered as a stone, is now found to be a metal.

It

\* An account of these experiments will be found in vol. xxii, p. 474, of the *Monthly Magazine*.

It was formerly termed by Delamethière *oisanite*, and still more recently by M. Haüy *anathase*. M. Vauquelin has, however, found in it nothing but the oxide of *titanium*, as in the other mineral denominated *red schoerl*.

This fact may be considered as important, since chemistry had not at that time been able to discover any essential difference in the composition of these two minerals, though their physical qualities and their crystallization were wholly different.

A similar example had formerly occurred in mineralogy. I here allude to the *arragonite*, in which chemistry discovers nothing but a carbonate of lime, though neither, in weight, hardness, fracture, nor crystallization, does it resemble calcareous spar, or common carbonate of lime.

A different example, but which establishes also a species of opposition between the physical and chemical characters of minerals, has occurred during the present year. It is an iron ore, known under the name of spathic iron. It uniformly exhibits the same crystalline appearance as carbonated lime, and, in like manner, contains a great proportion of it. M. Haüy had arranged it among the varieties of this species, considering the oxide of iron merely as accidentally mixed with it, during the crystallization of the lime, nearly in the same manner as the sand, in the curious crystals of the hard grey stone, found in the forest of Fontainebleau.

It had been indeed long known, that the quantity of iron contained in it, is extremely variable; but Messrs. Drapier and Descotils have discovered, that the proportion of lime varies still more; that very frequently it scarcely contains any, and that the magnesia, and the oxide of manganese, are found in very different quantities in different specimens.

Such are the various combinations which occur under the same form.

These apparent oppositions, concludes M. Cuvier, between two branches of the same science, or between two modes of viewing the same objects, can only proceed from some imperfection in the principles of the one or the other of the two methods, and merit the attention of men of science.

The productions of nature are so intimately connected with, and so materially modified by, the climates, in which they are found, that no improvement can be made in any of the branches of Natural

History, without an exact acquaintance with geography. Hence it appears, that this knowledge is scarcely less necessary to the naturalist, than to the astronomer. It is well known, how much we stand indebted to scientific travellers; and M. Olivier has furnished us with new proofs of this truth, in a Topographical Account of Persia, which he has just published.

He describes the chains of the mountains, the course of the rivers, and explains the nature of the productions by that of the climate. By reason of the great drought which so generally prevails throughout this vast empire, not above a twentieth part of it is in a state of cultivation. There are many provinces in which not a single tree is to be seen, except such as have been planted and watered by the hand of man. This evil progressively augments by the destruction of the canals which conduct the waters from the mountains; and the lands being deserted become impregnated with salt, which renders them for ever sterile.

The labours of naturalists who, instead of exploring foreign countries, pursue their studies at home, may also prove useful to the improvement of geography, by suggesting lights calculated to assist the inquiries of travellers.

M. de Lacepede, after examining what is already known respecting Africa, comparing the size of the rivers which flow into the sea, with the extent of the country, on which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and with the probable quantity of water carried off by evaporation; forming, in short, a judgment respecting the number and direction of the mountainous chains in the interior, by those with which we are acquainted on the borders of this great division of the globe; from all these circumstances he has been led to conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the unknown regions in the center, and particularly in regard to the inland lakes and seas, which must, he thinks, exist therein. He has sketched out the routes which ought, in his opinion, to be pursued by travellers, who intend to explore these yet undiscovered countries.

There is also another kind of speculative geography, which endeavours to ascertain from the present appearance of countries, their state in past times.

M. Olivier has, we learn from the present report, investigated in this way, the probability of the communication, which was formerly supposed to exist between the Caspian and Black-Sea. He is of opinion



opinion that this communication must have been to the north of Mount Caucasus, and that, at last, it was interrupted by the alluvial depositions of the Cuban, the Wolga, and the Don.

Since then, the Caspian no longer receives any rivers equivalent to the water carried off by evaporation, it has greatly sunk, and is now, at the present day, sixty feet below the level of the Euxine.

It is thus, that it has been separated from the sea of Aral, and left-exposed the immense plains of sand, which lie to the north and east.

M. Durcaude la Malle, a son of one of the members of the Institute, has discovered in the Greek and Roman writers, numerous testimonies of the former extent of the Caspian Sea, and of its communications with the Euxine and Aral, and has collected them in a Memoir, which he has presented to this class, and to that of Ancient Natural History. The ancients ascribed the separation of the two former, and the great diminution of the Euxine itself, to a disruption of the Bosphorus, which they supposed was the cause of the flood of Deucalion, the Euxine being thrown with violence, by this opening, upon the Archipelago, and the shores of Greece. Some of them even imagined, that, at this epoch, the

Mediterranean, in consequence of being suddenly augmented by the same cause, had broken down the pillars of Hercules, and formed the strait, which now unites it with the ocean.

But M. Olivier conceives that, if the Euxine had ever been more elevated than at present, it must have found a natural outlet by the plain of Nicea, and by other vallies which lead to the Propontis, and the Archipelago; that, in any other case, the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, could not furnish sufficient water to inundate the lofty mountains of Greece, which are more elevated than any other on the borders of the Euxine; and still less to produce any perceptible effect upon the vast expanse of the Mediterranean.

He is therefore of opinion, that the relations of the ancients on this subject, originated neither from observation nor tradition, but merely in conjectures, which the physical state of the countries entirely overthrows. It is equally true, that the part of the Bosphorus, nearest to the Euxine Sea, exhibits traces of volcanic revolutions, while the remaining part forms a natural valley. This holds equally true with regard to the Hellespont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ANDREWS Charles, Barnham, butcher. (Alexander, Bedford row)  
Adams Robert, Southampton, ship builder. (Nicholls, Southampton)  
Alexander Henry, Moorfields, broker. (Maddock and Co. New square)  
Brook Thomas, Boston, ironmonger. (Edgington and Co. Temple)  
Bullock James, Scott's yard, wine merchant. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry)  
Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, tailor. (Henrich and Co. Temple Bar)  
Briden Edward, Market street, maltster. (Hind, Temple)  
Bing Aaron Isaacs, Great Prescott street, merchant. (Willet and Co. Finsbury square)  
Bruckner John, South Molton street, ladies shoe maker. (Pike, Air street)  
Chippa George, Cecil street, tailor. (Hodgson and Co. Clement's inn)  
Cooper Thomas, Wilbarston, draper. (Bowe and Co. Cooke's court)  
Cann Richard, Frith street, painter. (Walton, Girder's hall)  
Guimer George, Chatham, miller. (Nethersole and Portal Essex street)  
Clemence Richard, Falmouth, merchant. (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street)  
Careless Joseph, Maidstone, corn merchant. (Webb, St. Thomas's street)  
Cutler William, the younger, Warminster, clothier. (Davies, Louthbury)  
Corney Robert, New Gravel lane, slopseller. (Wilde, Jun. Castle street)

Degraves Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Rainbridge, warehousemen. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn)  
Davies John, Cardiff, builder. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane)  
Elsam Richard, Newington, carpenter. (Theakston and Welshman, Blackfriars)  
Gibbs Robert, White Cross alley, chairmaker. (Russon, Crown court)  
Gibson William, Heparth, Saville row, warehouseman. (Lewdich, Baldwin's court)  
Gibson Richard, Seiby, cooper. (James, Gray's inn)  
Good Timothy, Kingston upon-Hull, shoe maker. (Ellis, Cursitor street)  
Hebb William Astley, Bridgenorth, linen draper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn)  
Heard William, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Turner, Edward street)  
Heaps John, Charlotte street, tailor. (Harrison, Ingram court)  
Hale John, Redminster, victualler. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer office)  
Holder John, Painswick, butcher. (Cooke, Strand)  
Hooton William, Knightsbridge, coach maker. (Minrich, Palsgrave place)  
Jackson William, Bickford, Exeter, merchant. (Williams and Darke, Bedford row)  
King Joseph, and William Edward King, King street, silk mercers. (Booth and Co. New square)  
Kekwick Joseph, East Ham, dealer and chapman. (Foulkes, Southampton street)  
Kendall Edward, Tavernacle walk, tallow chandler. (Williams, Upper John street)  
Knight Richard, Bath, cheesemonger. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row)  
Lapish John, Kighley grocer. (Allen and Co. Farnival's inn)  
Midley Joseph, Leeds, grocer. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)



M'Knight Nathaniel, Samuel M'Knight, and John M'Neillie, Liverpool, merchants. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane  
 Mitchell Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Wortham and Co. Castle street  
 Mathias John, Brightelmstone, slater. (Hughes, Clifford's inn  
 Merac Theophilus, and Moses La Porte Merac, Queen street, warehousemen. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry  
 Nickells Thomas, the younger, Fowey, shipright. (Brown, Fowey  
 Oldmeadow James, King's Lynn, upholsterer. (Lyon and Co. Gray's inn  
 Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants. (Lee, Three Crown court  
 Pickering Joseph, Frodsham, corn merchant. (Windle, John street  
 Pascoe John, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Lys, Tooke's court  
 Prigmore Thomas, Baker's row, refiner of oil and spermaceti. (Parkinson and Co. Symond's inn  
 Prested Robert, Brick lane, shoe maker. (Mayhew, Boswell court  
 Palmer Richard, Chatham, cordwainer. (Chapman, Princess street  
 Riggs William, Old Bailey, glove merchant. (Morgan, Gray's inn  
 Rowe Thomas Tiplady, Chelmsford, linen draper. (Oldham, Nag's Head court  
 Gibbald Alexander, Wapping street, sloop seller. (Smith and Co. Great St. Helens  
 Sedley Davenport, London Wall, money scrivener. (Brown, Bride lane  
 Smith Henry, Birmingham, victualler. (Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn  
 Simpson John, Bermondsey, tallow chandler. (Eaton and Hardy, Birch lane  
 Silvester John, Dunkirk mill, miller. (Sandy's and Co. Crane court  
 Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row  
 Twamley Samuel, Eardington, iron master. (Devey and Co. Bridgnorth  
 White John, Birmingham, tailor. (Egerton, Gray's inn  
 Withers Thomas, and Henry Brown Withers, Greenhills- rents. (Gregory and Brooks, Maiden lane  
 Williams Griffith, Newington Causeway, linen draper. (Drake, Old Fish street  
 Watson William, the younger, Bayford, joiner. (Blacklock, Temple  
 Wicken Joseph, Sandhurst, linen draper. (Dym, Serjeant's inn

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, June 16  
 Alfrey John the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, June 13  
 Atkinson Henry, Bread street, ironmonger, July 4  
 Angell Henry Hanson, New Bond street, haberdasher, August 11  
 Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, June 16, final  
 Ballantine William, St. Martin's Le Grand, goldsmith, July 7, final  
 Braint Richard Garland, Minorities, butcher, June 17  
 Bowler John, Bishop's wearmouth, hatter, July 15  
 Bore John, Bishop's Castle, plumber, June 23  
 Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors, June 30  
 Blunt George, and John Monat, Little Carter lane, wholesale grocers, June 30  
 Brownson Benjamin, Farwich, dealer and chapman, July 2  
 Brown John, Liverpool, draper, July 9  
 Boyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine merchant, July 11  
 Blades John, Bath, linen draper, July 8, final  
 Brown William, Holcott, woolcomber, July 9, final  
 Cunningham William, Goodman's fields, wine merchant, June 16, final  
 Champion William, Worktop, common brewer, July 2, final  
 Cobb Christopher, Ringwood, hosier, June 23  
 Craik James, Union court, insurance broker, June 30, final  
 Chaumette Francis David De La, Laytonstone, merchant, July 11  
 Chamberlain Needler, Fleet street, druggist, June 30  
 Colbourne Thomas, Henstridge, linen manufacturer, July 6, final  
 Chard Charles, High Holborn, druggist, July 11  
 Douse William Thomas, Coad's row, haberdasher, June 16  
 Dickson William, Stamford, linen draper, July 7, final  
 Dennett George, Gray's inn lane, cow-keeper, June 30  
 Beverell George, Redbourn, straw hat manufacturer, July 18  
 Dewdney William, Fleet street, jeweller, June 27, final  
 Dorset George, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Rerners, and James Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, July 4  
 Brewett Henry, Mansfield street, victualler, July 7  
 Dean William, Newbrough, common brewer, July 27  
 Deschamps William Wentworth, Bennett Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, July 11  
 Edwards William, Little Newport street, toyman, July 7  
 Ellis Thomas, Preston, ironmonger, July 1  
 Elliott George, and George Rickard, Wood street, ribbon manufacturers, July 7

Evans David, Southampton court, linen draper, July 4  
 Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant, June 17  
 Fletcher Josiah, Stockport, silkman, July 15, final  
 Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, June 19  
 Gardner George, Oxford street, linen draper, June 15, final  
 Gassiot John Peter, Union street, merchant, June 15  
 Ginger John, Piccadilly, bookseller, July 3  
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hosier, June 16  
 Green Theodosia, Woore, tallow chandler, July 1, final  
 Gordon Alexander, Snowhill, cordwainer, July 11  
 Hogg James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, July 7  
 Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lechury, warehousemen, July 3  
 Haynes Benjamin, Pepper street, hat maker, June 13  
 Harris Joseph, Keynesham, tanner, June 15  
 Hewey Thomas, Old Change, baker, June 30  
 Hancock Henry, and John Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, June 30  
 Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, July 4  
 Hanman John, Sloane street, music seller, June 15  
 Hitchin Samuel, Kingsland road, victualler, July 21, final  
 Hibbert William, victualler, July 7, final  
 Hempel Johanna, Chelsea, potter, July 7, final  
 Jordan Jeremiah Samuel, Fleet street, bookseller, June 15  
 Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchants, June 30  
 Jeffery John, Bristol, cutler, June 30  
 Jones Humphrey, Rochdale, grocer, June 23, final  
 Jones William, Newnham, drover, July 4, final  
 Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger, July 7  
 Jarrett John, Bristol, hop-merchant, July 6  
 Kershaw James, and Joseph Kershaw, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, July 7  
 Leighton William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, June 19  
 Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, July 1, final  
 Mitford Robert, Cornhill, woollen draper, June 21, final  
 Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, size lino, merchants, June 17  
 Mather George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners, July 8  
 Marston Edmund Uttoxeter, cork cutter, June 30  
 Madden Thomas, Page's Walk, victualler, June 30  
 Mencefin Isaac, and David Amick, Chesapeake, perfumers, June 30  
 Milburn Edward Cook, Halliwell, and Thomas Walmsley, North Shields, ship builders, June 30  
 Maitland David, Wigan, Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers, July 1, final  
 Mountfort Benjamin, Walsall, miller, July 13  
 Newton Edward, Watling street, wholesale Span draps, July 11  
 Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Cross, grocer, July 7  
 Perry John James, Whitechapel road, Staffordshire ware houseman, June 16  
 Pearce Mattheas, Blackinan street, cheesemonger, June 14, final  
 Pritchard Charles Green, and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, victuallers, June 29  
 Preston Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, July 4  
 Parkes John, Birmingham, brass founder, July 8  
 Pritty John, Hadeleigh, grocer, July 10  
 Pugh William, Berwick street, tailor, July 7  
 Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter, July 11  
 Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper, July 11  
 Paine George, Brompton, butcher, July 11  
 Quaille Mark, Liverpool, merchant, July 6  
 Rooksby Thomas, Chatham, linen draper, June 30  
 Raymond John, Fowey, sail maker, June 24  
 Rawlins Samuel, Manchester, merchant, July 11  
 Richard Michael, Brightelmstone, wine merchant, July 1, final  
 Sanderson John, St. James's street, goldsmith, June 16  
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, June 30  
 Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, July 11  
 Sharpley John, Wolton-in-le-dale, cotton manufacturers, July 1  
 Stiles Sarah, and Mason Stiles, Dorking, plumbers, July 15  
 Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffeld, merchants, July 4, final  
 Stretch Thomas, Grafton street, grocer, July 11  
 Swan Joseph, Caster, grocer, July 13  
 Titford William Charles, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, June 9  
 Twyeross Charles, Thavies inn, money scrivener, June 17  
 Theobald Thomas, Oxford street, hosier, July 11  
 Topping John Lewis, Bishopsgate street, grocer, June 17  
 Taylor William, Little East Cheap, cork cutter, July 4, final  
 Taylor William, Hardwich, shipbuilder, July 4  
 Tahart Benjamin, New Bond street, bookseller, July 10  
 Travers Benjamin, and James Esdaile, the younger, Chops side, sugar dealers, July 11  
 Turner John, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, July 7  
 Usher John, Kyneton, butcher, July 10, final  
 White Thomas, Borough, haberdasher, July 11  
 Whiting Richard, Daventry, brandy merchant, June 15  
 Williams Stephen, Dover, grocer, July 4  
 Wallace James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, July 4  
 Westorp Nathaniel, Harwich, merchant, June 25  
 Wood Abraham, Scotland yard, victualler, June 19  
 Wicks William, Middle row, haberdasher, June 19  
 Wake James, Whitby, ship builder, July 1, final  
 Windecker Angel, Liverpool, merchant, July 1  
 Watson William Peter, Selby, mercer, July 7  
 Younghusband William, Colchester, draper, July 4  
 York Thomas, Devonshire street, merchant, July 15



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**HE following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's Land Forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the Right. Hon. General Fox, to the Right Hon. W. Windham.

*Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major General Fraser, to the Right Hon W Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by General Fox, the Original not having been received.*

SIR,

My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Misset, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmonie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Maj. Gen. Wauchope and Brigadier Gen. Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmandour (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town, with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as Major General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier General Meade severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, (as you will see by the annexed return) retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that

the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier General Stewart and Colonel Oswald, (as per margin\*) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possessions of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Fraser to General the Right Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.*

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelsang, and Major Mohr. Brigadier General Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details, but, as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

\* Detachment of royal artillery, detachment of 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment de Roll amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

4 G 3

Return

*Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army in the Action, 31st March, 1807, at Rosetta.*

Killed.—Staff.—1 Major-General,  
Royal Artillery—2 Rank and file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 69 rank and file.

Chasseurs Britanniques—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file.

Total—1 major-general, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 5 drummers, 170 rank and file.

Wounded.—Staff—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade major.

Royal Artillery—10 rank file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 6 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 1 Drummer, 129 rank and file.

Chasseurs Britanniques—4 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 111 rank and file.

Staff Corps—1 rank and file.

Total—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 251 rank and file.

*Names of officers killed.*—Major Gen. Wauchope.

31st Regiment—Captain John Robertson.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain B. de Serocourt, Lieutenant D'Amiel.

*Names of officers wounded.*—Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert Meade.—31st regiment—Captains Horsburgh (brigade-major) and Dowdall; Lieutenants E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Ensign Kirby.—Chasseurs Britanniques—Captains Duhautoy, De Combromont, De Calonne, and De Lasitte; Lieutenants Le Maitre, J. Spitz, De Sault, and Ensign Bonsingault, adjut.

(Signed)

GEO. AIREY,

Acting Dep.-Adjutant Gen.

N. B. Most of the wounded officers and men are recovering.

*LIST of the MEMBERS returned to serve in the NEW PARLIAMENT for the several COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHs, &c. in ENGLAND and WALES, alphabetically arranged.*

\* \* Those marked thus †, were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus \*, are new for the respective places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus ¶, are returned for more than one place.

Abingdon, † G. Knapp.

Agmondsham, T. D. T. Drake, 4, T. T. Drake, 2.

Alban's, St., Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 2, † J. Halsey.—J. Halsey, esq. 323; Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 238; Lord Duncannon, 275.

Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey, 9, Col. M'Mahon, 2.

Aldborough, Yorkshire, G. Jones, 1, H. Fines, 1.

Andover, T. A. Smith, 2, Hon. N. Folowes, 2.

Anglesea, † Hon. B. Paget.

Appleby, † Lord Howick, 6, J. R. Cuthbert †.

Arundel, Sir A. Pigot, 2, Col. Wilder, 1.

Ashburton, W. Palk, 3, † Lord C. Bentinck.

Aylesbury, \* Lord G. Cavendish ¶, Sir G. Nugent, 1.—Sir George Nugent, 567; Lord G. Cavendish, 490; Mr. Williams, 413.

Banbury, W. Praed, 2, D. North.—W. Praed, 9; D. North, 9; double return.

Barnstaple, W. Taylor, 1, † G. W. Thel. usson.—G. W. Thel. usson, 264; W. Taylor, 173; Lord Ebrington, 161; Sir J. Miles, 2.

Bath, Lord J. Thynne, 3, J. Palmer, 3.

Beaumaris, Lord Newborough, 3.

Bedfordshire, F. Pym, 1, \* General Fitzpatrick ¶, 9.—F. Pym, 1145, 43 single votes; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1084, 54 ditto; Mr. Osborn, 1069, 887 ditto.—Number of persons polled, 2133.—Number of voters, 2169.

Bedford Town, S. Whitbread, 3, W. L. Antonie, 2.

Bedwin, \* Sir J. Nicholl, 2, J. H. Leigh, 2.

Beeralston, Lord Louvaine, 3, Hon. Capt. Percy, 1.

Berkshire, G. Vansittart, 6, C. Dundas, 4.

Berwick, † Sir A. M. Lockhart, † Col. Allen.

Beverley, † Capt. W. H. Vyse, J. H. Wharton, 3.—Capt. Vyse, 1012; J. H. Wharton, 739; Major Staples, 279.

Bewdley, M. P. Andrews, 3.

Bishop's Castle, W. Clive, 8, J. Robinson, 3.

Blechingly, W. Kenrick, 1, † T. Heathcote.

Bodmin, D. Giddy, 2, † Sir W. Oglander.

Boroughbridge, H. Hawkins, 1, W. H. Clinton, 1.

Bossmey, † Lord Randelsham, J. A. S. Wortley, 2.

Boston, T. Fydell, 2, W. A. Maddocks, 2.—T. Fydell, 229; W. A. Maddocks, 196; Hon. Mr. Burnell, 149; J. Cartwright, 8.

Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, 2, A. Henderson, 2.

Bramber, † Messrs. Burrell and Shelley.

Breconshire, Col. T. Wood.

Brecon Town, Sir R. Salusbury, 3.

Bridgenorth, I. H. Browne, 8, J. Whitmore, 4.

Bridgewater, † W. Thornton, † G. Pocock.

Bridport, Sir Evan Nepean, \* Sir Samuel

Hood, 1.

Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, 4, E. Baillie, 2.

Buckinghamshire, Marquis Titchfield, 4, Earl Temple, 2.

Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Greville, 5, † Hon. R. Melville.

Bury St. Edmunds, Lord C. Fitzroy, 2, Lord



Lord Templetown, 2.—Lord C. Fitzroy, 23;  
Lord Templetown, 23; Charles Bloomfield, 10  
Calne, J. Jekyl, 6, †H. Smith.

Cambridgeshire, Lord C. S. Manners, 4,  
Right Hon. C. Yorke, 3.

Cambridge University, Lord Euston, 7,  
†Sir V. Gibbs.

Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch, 6, Gen.  
Manners, 6.

Camelford, \*Lord H. Petty, 2, R. Adair, 2.  
Canterbury, John Baker, 3, †E. Taylor —

John Baker, esq. 689; E. Taylor, esq. 655;  
Lushington, 537; ——— Far-  
quhar, 452.

Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart, 2.

Cardiganshire, T. Johnes, 4.

Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan, 3.

Carlisle, J. C. Curwen, 4, W. S. Stan-  
hope, 3.

Carmarthenshire, \*Lord R. Seymour, 4.

Carmarthen Town, Admiral G. Camp-  
bell, 1.

Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams, 3.

Carnarvon Town, Hon. C. Paget, 3.

Castle Rising, R. Sharpe, 1, †Hon. C.  
Bagot.

Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley, 3, D. Daven-  
port, 1.

Chester, Gen. Grosvenor, 4, †J. Egerton.

Chichester, G. W. Thomas, 6, †J. Du-  
pre.

Chippenham, J. Maitland, 2, †Dawkins  
and †Blake — Mr. Maitland, 59; Mr. Daw-  
kins, 58; Mr. Blake, 58—double return.

Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose, 5,  
W. S. Bourne, 3.

Cirencester, M. H. Beach, 4, J. Cripps, 1.

Clicheroe, Hon. R. Curzon, 3, Hon. J.  
Cust, 2.

Cockermouth, J. Lowther, 3, James Gra-  
ham, 2.

Colchester, R. Thornton, 7, †R. H. Da-  
vies.—R. H. Davies, 632; R. Thornton,  
587; Col. Tufnell, 95.

Corfe Castle, H. Banks, 7, †P. W. Baker.

Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon, 9, J. H. Tre-  
mayne, 1.

Coventry, P. Moore, 2, W. Mills, 1.—  
P. Moore, 310; W. Mills, 312; H. C.  
Montgomery, 84; M. Shawe, 82.

Cricklade, Lord Porchester, 4, \*J. Est-  
court.

Cumberland, Lord Morpeth, 4, J. Low-  
her, 3.

Dartmouth, E. Bastard, 7, A. H. Holds-  
worth, 2.

Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, 4.

Denbigh Town, Robert Middleton Bid-  
dolph, 1.

Derbyshire, Lord G. Cavendish, 8, E.  
M. Mundy, 6.

Derby Town, E. Coke, 7, W. Caven-  
dish, 2.

Devizes, J. Smith, 6, T. G. Estcourt, 2.

Devonshire, Sir L. Palk, 6, J. P. Bas-  
tard, 7.

Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt, 7, E. B. Port-

man, 2.—W. M. Pitt, 1454; E. B. Port-  
man, 1101; Mr. Bankes, 1091.

Dorchester, H. C. Ashley, 4, \*R. Wil-  
liams, 2.

Dover, C. Jenkinson, 1, J. Jackson.—C.  
Jenkinson, 872; John Jackson, 628; Hon.  
Mr. Piersepont, 622.

Downton, Hon. B. Bouverie, 1, †Sir T.  
Plumer.

Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley, 8, †Sir T. E.  
Winnington.

Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, 5, S. Barne,  
Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke, 4,  
†Sir H. V. Tempest.—Sir H. V. Tempest,  
262; Sir R. Milbanke, 293; Mr. Ellison,  
234.

Durham City, R. J. Lambton, 3, R.  
Whurton, 1.

East Looe, Capt. E. Buller, 2, †D. Van-  
derkeyden.

Essex, Col. J. Bullock, 8, Admiral E.  
Harvey, 2.

Evesham, Wm. Manning, 4, †Sir M. M.  
Lopez.—Wm. Manning, 494; Sir M. M.  
Lopez, 334; H. Howorth, 320.

Exeter, Sir C. W. Bamfylde, 3, J. Bul-  
ler, 3.

Eye, †M. Singleton, †Hon. H. Wellesley.  
Flintshire, Sir T. Mostyn, 3.

Flint Town, †Col. Shipley.—Col. Ship-  
ley, 129; Sir S. K. Glynne, 128; Sir N.  
R. Lloyd, 121.

Fowey, Right Hon. R. P. Carew, 2, R.  
Wigram, 2.

Gatton, M. Wood, 2, †C. B. Greenough.

Germain's, St., \*M. Montague, 1, Sir J.  
S. Yorke, 4.

Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham, 3.

Gloucestershire, Admiral Berkeley, 7,  
Lord R. H. Somerset, 2.

Gloucester City, H. Howard, 4, R. Mor-  
ris, 2.

Grampound, †Hon. A. C. Johnstone,  
†Hon. G. A. Cochrane — Hon. A. C. John-  
stone, 27; Hon. G. A. Cochrane, 27; Mr.  
Parry, 13; Mr. Williams, 13.

Grantham, T. Thoroton, 2, †W. E. Wel-  
by.—T. Thoroton, 420; W. E. Welby,  
411; Sir W. Manners, 352; Sir Gilbert  
Heathcote, 349.

Grimsby, Hon. G. A. Pelham, 2, †W.  
Ellice.—W. Ellice, 141; Hon. G. Pel-  
ham, 138; Col. Loft, 137; Hon. W. Pel-  
ham, 122.

Grimstead, East, †Sir N. Holland, †C.  
R. Ellis.

Guildford, Hon. T. C. Onslow, 1, †Hon.  
C. Norton.—Col. Onslow, 145; Gen. Nor-  
ton, 78; G. H. Summer, esq. 75.

Hampshire, \*Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay,  
3, †W. Chute.—Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay,  
547; W. Chute, 547; Hon. W. Herbert,  
152.

Harwich, J. H. Addington, 4, \*W. Hus-  
kisson, 2.

Haslemere, Right Hon. C. Long, 6, †R.  
Ward.

Hastings,

[July 1,

Hastings, \*Right Hon. G. Canning, 4, †Sir A. Hume.

Haverford, West, Lord Kensington, 3.

Helston, †Sir J. St. Aubyn, †R. Richards.

Herefordshire, †Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Cotterell, 1.

Hereford City, †Col. Symonds, R. P. Scudamore, 2.

Hertfordshire, \*Hon. T. Brand, 1, †Sir J. S. Seabright.

Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper, 2, N. N. Calvert, 2.

Heydon, G. Johnstone, 3, A. Browne, 1.—G. Johnstone, esq. 102; A. Brown, esq. 94; C. Duncombe, esq., 50; Sir T. Slengsby, 10.

Heytersbury, \*Lord Fitzharris, 2, †C. Moore.

Higham Ferrers, \*Right Hon. W. Windham, 6,

Hindon, B. Hobhouse, 3, W. Beckford, 1.

Honiton, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, 2, †Sir C. Hamilton.

Horsham, \*Sir S. Romilly, 2, L. P. Jones, 1.

Huntingdonshire, Lord Hinchinbroke, 4, \*R. Fellowes, 2.—Lord Hinchinbroke, 750; R. Fellowes, 645; Lord Proby, 458.

Huntington Town, J. Calvert, 2, †W. M. Farmer.

Hythe, T. Godfrey, 2, †W. Deeds.—T. Godfrey, 109; W. Deeds, 104; Mr. White, 93; Plummer, 66.

Ilchester, \*R. B. Sheridan, 7 \*M. A. Taylor, 3.

Ipswich, \*Sir H. Popham, 2, †R. A. Crickett.—Sir H. Popham, 226; R. A. Crickett, 224; R. Wilson, 155; Capt. Bennett, 154.

Ives, St., S. Stephens, 1, †Sir W. Stirling.—Sir. Walter Stirling, 147; Sam. Stephens, esq. 147; Chas. Cocherell, 125; Capt. Woolmore, 123.

Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, 1. W. Honeywood, 4.

King's Lynn, Lord Walpole, 4. Sir M. B. Folkes, 4.

Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Staniforth, 2, Lord Viscount Mahon, 1.

Knaresborough, Lord J. Townshend, 6, Lord Ossulton, 2.

Lancashire, T. Stanley, 8, J. Blackburne 6.

Lancaster Town, J. Dent, 3, †P. Patten—J. Dent, 1344; P. Patten, 1343; Col. Cawthorn, 880; W. Donelan, 874.

Launceston, Earl Percy¶, 1, J. Progden, 3.

Leicestershire, Lord R. Manners, 2, G. A. L. Keck, 4.

Leicester Town, S. Smith¶, 6, T. Babington, 3.—T. Babington esq. 1794; S. Smith, esq. 1372; Mr. Macnamara, 1020.

Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock, 3, H. Bonham, 1.

Leskeard, †Lord Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliot, 4.

Lestwithiel, †E. Maitland, †G. Holford.

Lewes, T. Kemp, 1, Henry Shelley, 2.

Lincolnshire, C. Chaplin, 2, †C. Pelham.—C. Chaplin, 1602; C. Pelham, 1168; Mr. Ellison, 955.

Lincoln City, R. Ellison, 3. Hon. Col. Monson, 1.

Litchfield, G. Anson, 2, G. G. V. Vernon, 1.

Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne, 3, †Gen. Tarleton.—Gen. Tarleton, 1500; Gen. Gascoyne, 1334; Mr. Roscoe, esq. 398; W. J. Denison, 38. Mr. D. was put in nomination unknown to himself.

London, Sir C. Price, 2, Sir Wm. Curtis, 4, Ald. Shawe, 1, Ald. Combe, 3.—Sir C. Price, 3117; Sir Wm. Curtis, 3059; Ald. Shawe, 2863; Ald. Combe, 2523; Ald. Hankey, 226.

Ludlow, Viscount Clive, 1, †Hon. H. Clive.

Ludgershall, T. Everett, 3, M. D. Mogens, 2.

Lyme Regis, Hon. Col. Fane, 2, Lord Burghersh, 1.

Lymington, J. Kingston, 2. Col. †Duckett.

Maidstone, G. Simpson, 1. G. Longman, 1.—Mr. Simpson, 396; Mr. Longman, 374; Sir Wm. Geary, 332.

Maldon, J. H. Strutt, 4, †C. C. Western.—J. H. Strutt, esq. 58; C. C. Western, esq. 29; B. Gashell, 27.

Malmsbury, †Sir G. Bowyer, †P. Gill.—Sir G. Bowyer, 10; P. Gill, esq. 10; Hon. B. Bouveue, 3; B. Smith, esq. 3.

Malton, \*Lord Headley, 1, †Hon. M. Dundas, 2.—Lord Headley, 211; Hon. M. Dundas, 253, Brianbooke, 196; Isaac Latham, 138.

Marlborough, Lord Bruce, 3, \*Lord Viscount Stopford, 2.

Marlow, O. Williams, 3, P. Grenfell, 2.

Mawes, St., †Lieut. Col. Shipley, S. Bernard, 1.

Michael, St. †Captain Gower, †G. Galway Mills.

Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, 4.

Midhurst, †Hon. J. Abercrombie, \*S. Smith¶, 6.

Middlesex, W. Mellish, 2, G. Byng, 4.—W. Mellish, esq. 2706; G. Byng, esq. 2368; Sir C. Baynes, 1252.

Milbourne Port, Lord Paget, 1, Hugh Leicester, 2.

Minehead, †J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennison.—J. F. Luttrell, 128; John Dennison, 108; Hon. T. Bowes, 64.

Monmouthshire, Lord A. Somerset, 1, Sir C. Morgan, 3.

Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset, 3.

Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne, 3.

Montgomery Town, W. Keene, 8.

Morpeth, W. Ord, 2, Hon. W. Howard, 1.

Newark, H. Willoughby, 2, Gen. S. Cotton, 1.

Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle, 4, J. Macdonald, 1.—E. W. Bootle, 333; J. Macdonald,



Macdonald, 314; M. Fletcher, 311; W. Minet, 283.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sir M. W. Ridley, 9, C. J. Brandling, 2.

Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey, 3, E. Morris, 2.

Newport, Hants, †Lord Palmerston.

Newton, Lancashire, Gen. Heron, 1, †I. I. Blackburne.

Newton, Hants, †Dudley North, †J. Blackford.

Norfolk, †Sir J. H. Astley, T. W. Coke, 6. Northallerton, Hon. E. Lascelles, 4. H. Pierce, 8.

Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp, 2. W. R. Cartwright, 8.

Northampton Town, Hon. S. Perceval, 4, E. Bouverie, 4.

Northumberland \*Earl Percy, ¶. 1. Col. Beaumont, 4.

Norwich, J. Patteson, 1, \*W. Smith 4.—J. Patteson, esq. 1464; W. Smith, 1156; W. Fellowes, 546.

Nottinghamshire, Lord Newark, 1, A. H. Eyre, 2.

Nottingham Town, D. P. Coke, 8. J. Smith, 1.—J. Smith, esq. 1047; D. P. Coke, esq. 787; Crompton, esq. 575.

Oakhampton, †L. Wardell, †A. Saville.—Col. Wardell, 113, 88 single votes; A. Saville, 96; Mr. Hobson, 80.

Oxford, Lord R. Seymour, 4, Lord H. Moore, 1.

Oxfordshire, Lord F. Spencer, 3, J. Spencer, 3.

Oxford City, F. Burton, 7, †J. J. Lockhart.

Oxford University, Sir W. Scott, 4. Hon. C. Abbot, 4.

Pembrokeshire, Sir H. Owen.

Pembroke Town, H. Barlow, 8.

Penrhyn, H. Swan, 1, †C. Lemon.

Peterborough, Hon. W. Elliot, 3, Dr. Laurence, 3.

Petersfield, H. Jolliffe, 3, †Hon. P. Gray.

Plymouth, Sir C. Pole, 2, T. Tyrwhitt, 4.

Plympton, Lord Castlereagh, 3, †Hon. W. Harbord.

Pontefract, †Viscount Pollington, R. P. Milnes, 1.—Lord Pollington, 487; Mr. Milnes, 353; Rt. Hon. J. Smyth, 344.

Poole, J. Jeffery, 3, G. Garland, 3, †Sir R. Bickerton.—J. Jeffery, 55; G. Garland, 53; Sir R. Bickerton, 53—double return.—

Portsmouth, Admiral Markham, 3, Sir T. Miller, 1.

Preston, Lord Stanley, 3, S. Horrocks, 2.—Lord Stanley, 1619; S. Horrocks, 1616; J. Hanson, 1002.

Queenborough, †Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, J. Hunt, 2.—J. C. Villiers, 102; J. Hunt, 116; T. P. Chichester, 63. Number of votes, 172.

Radnorshire, Wilkins, 3.

Radnor Town, R. Price, 3.

Reading, C. S. Lefevre, 2, J. Simeon, 1.

Retford, East, Gen. Crauford, 2, †W. Angleby.

Richmond, A. Shakespeare, 3, Hon. C. Dundas, 2.

Ripon, \*Hon. F. Robinson, 1, †G. Gipps.

Rochester, J. Calcraft, 3, †Sir T. B. Thompson.—Sir T. B. Thompson, 382; J. Calcraft, 362; Sir T. Trigge, K. B. 306.

Romney, New, †Lord Clonmell, †Hon. G. Ashburnham.

Rutlandshire, Lord Henniker, 1, G. N. Noel, 6.

Rye, \*Sir John Nicholl, 2, †Earl Clancarty.

Ryegate, Visc. Royston, 2, Hon. E. E. Cocks, 1.

Salisbury, W. Hussey, 10, Lord Falkstone, 3.

Saltash, Maj. Russel, 2, \*W. H. Freemantle, 1, \*Capt. T. F. Freemantle, 1, †J. Pedley.

Sandwich, †Admiral Rainer, \*C. C. Jenkinson, 1.

Sarum, Old, Hon. N. Vansittart, 3, \*J. Porcher, 2.

Scarborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps, 4, C. M. Sutton, 1.

Seaford, G. Hibbert, 1, J. Leach, 1.

Shaftesbury, E. L. Lovedon, 2, T. Wallace.—E. L. Lovedon, 161; Right Hon. T. Wallace, 161; Paul Methuen, esq. 129; W. H. Beech, esq. 129.

Shoreham, Sir C. M. Burrell, 1, T. Shelley, 2.

Shrewsbury, Hon. W. Hill, 3, †T. Jones.—Hon. W. Hill, 521; T. Jones, 334, single votes, 138; Hon. G. Bennel, single votes, 3; 312.

Shropshire, J. K. Powell, 6, J. Cotes, 1.

Somersetshire, W. Dickenson, 3, T. B. Lethbridge, 1.—W. Dickenson, esq. 3651; T. B. Lethbridge, 2896; Mr. Langton, 2229.

Southampton, G. H. Rose, 4, †J. Jackson.

Southwark, H. Thornton, 7, Sir T. Turton, 1.—Sir T. Turton, 2152; H. Thornton, esq. 1824; Mr. Calvert, 1634.

Staffordshire, Sir E. Littleton, 6, Lord G. L. Cowet, 4.

Stafford Town, Hon. E. Monckton, 7, R. Phillips, 1.—Hon. E. Monckton, 419; R. Phillips, 319; Sir Oswald Mosley, 285.

Stamford, Gen. Leland, 3, Gen. Bertie, 3.

Steyning, J. M. Lloyd, 3, R. Hurst, 2.

Stockbridge, Gen. Porter, 3, J. F. Barham, 2.

Sudbury, Sir J. C. Hippisley, 4, †Capt. T. Agar.—Sir J. C. Hippisley, 460; Capt. Agar, 453; Mr. Witte, 245; Mr. Pytches, 174.

Suffolk, Sir T. C. Bunbury, 9, T. 3. Gooch, 1.

Surrey, †S. Thornton, \*G. H. Sumner, 1.

Sussex J. Fuller, 3, C. Wyndham, 1.—C. Wyndham, esq. 4333; J. Fuller, 2530. Col. Sergison, 2471.

Tamworth,

Tamworth, Sir R. Peele, 4. Gen. Loftus, 3.

Tavistock, \*L. W. Russel, 6. Gen. Fitzpatrick, 9.

Taunton, J. Hammet, 3. A. Baring, 1.

Tewkesbury, C. Codrington, 3, +C. H. Tracey.

Thetford, Lord W. Fitzroy, 1, +T. Creevey.

Thirsk, R. Greenhill, 1, \*Lt. Col. Frankland, 1.

Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder, 4, W. Fitzhugh, 2.

Totness, W. Adams, 2, B. Hall, 1.

Tregony, Col. O'Callaghan, 1, G. Wentworth, 1.

Truro, Col. Lemon, 3, +Hon. F. Boscawen.

Wallingford, W. L. Hughes, 2, R. Kenyon, 2.

Wareham, +Sir J. T. Calcraft, \*Hon. J. W. Ward, 2.

Warwickshire, D. S. Dugdale, 1, Sir C. Mordaunt, 2.

Warwick Town, Lord Brook, 2, C. Mills, 2.

Wells, C. Tudway, 9. C. W. Taylor, 3.

Wendover, Lord Mahon, 1, G. Smith, 1.

Wenlock, C. Forester, 4, Hon. J. Simpson, 4.

Weobly, Lord G. Thynne, 4, +Lord Guernsey.

Westbury, \*Hon. E. Lascelles, 4, +G. Wynn.

West Looe, R. A. Daniel, 1, J. Buller, 3.

Westminster, +Sir F. Burdett \*Lord Cochrane, 1.—Sir F. Burdett, 5134; Lord Cochrane 3708; Mr. Sheridan, 2615; Mr. Elliott, 2137; Mr. Paull, 269.

Westmorland, Col. J. Lowther, 8, Lord Muncaster, 1.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Sir. J. Pulteney, 6, G. T. Steward, 4, R. T. Stew-

ard, 2, C. Adams, 3.—Sir J. Pulteney, 214; G. T. Steward, 180; R. T. Steward, 170; C. Adams, 177; W. Williams, 156; J. Arbuthnot, 154; Sir T. Hardy, 152.

Whitechurch, W. A. Townshend, 3, W. Broderick, 3.

Wigan, J. Hodgson, 2, R. H. Leigh, 2.

Wilton, R. Sheldon, 2, Hon. C. Herbert, 2.

Wiltshire, H. P. Wyndham, 4, R. Long, 1.

Winchelsea, Sir F. F. Vane, 1, +C. Bewicke.

Winchester, Sir R. Gammon, 6, Sir H. Milday, 3.

Windsor, Col. Desborough, 1, R. Rambottom, 1.

Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood, 2, W. Eden, 1.

Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon, 8, Hon. W. Lyttleton, 1.

Worcester City, A. Roberts, 3, +W. Gordon.

Wootton Bassett +Major Gen. Murray, +J. Cheesment.

Wycombe, Sir J. D. King, 3, T. Baring, 1.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, Hon. E. Harbord, 1, S. Lushington, 1.—Hon. E. Harbord, 627; S. Lushington, 604; W. Jacob, esq. 1341; Mr. Upcher, 21.

Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jervoise, 8, +Hon. P. Powlett.

Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce, 7, \*Lord Milton, 1.

Yorkshire. Total Number voted.

West Riding - 5808 7625 6101

North Riding - 3246 2239 3118

East Riding - 2754 1313 1771

11,808 11,177 10,990

York City, Sir W. Milner, 4, +Sir M. M. Sykes.—Milner, 1421; Sykes, 1298; Dundas, 919;

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

PTYSIS Pulmonalis .....	13	Menorrhagia .....	2
Ophthalmia .....	11	Leucorrhœa .....	3
Typhus .....	4	Amenorrhœa .....	4
Erysipelas .....	3	Mania .....	4
Variola .....	4	Constipatio .....	3
Pneumonia .....	2	Hysteria .....	2
Rheumatismus acutus .....	1	Scrofula .....	2
— Chronicus .....	7	Pertussis .....	4
Dysenteria .....	1	Vermes .....	17
Catarrhus .....	4	Morbi Infantiles .....	17
Tussis .....	6	Ophthalmia or inflammation of the	
Dyspnœa .....	4	eyes, has of late been rather singularly	
Tussis et Dyspnœa .....	8	prevalent; this ought to be regarded, for	
Dyspepsia .....	6	the most part, as an index merely of a	
Diarrhœa .....	3	morbid condition of the general habit,	
Ascites .....	2	not a disease that is strictly local; and	



of course is scarcely ever to be removed by partial and exterior applications, but principally, if not solely, by those means which are, calculated to restore the strength or regenerate the character of the constitution. Tonics and stimulation are, in the majority of instances, the suitable and perhaps the only effectual remedies.

Trifling with, and teasing the eye with drops of lotion or particles of unguent, is only betraying the patient into a flattering but faithless anticipation of recovery, without any chance of eradicating or even reaching the stamina of his disease.

To the reader it must be wearisome, as it is painful to the writer, nearly every month to have occasion to repeat an account of the still increasing profusion of pulmonary disorders. But it is the incumbent, although the uncomfortable, duty of a medical practitioner, who has too frequent opportunities of observing it, to watch and to warn the public of the almost diurnal advancement of this cruel and fastly encroaching malady. As it is a disease, a disposition to which is inherited, it cannot fail to grow in its influence and extent with every succeeding generation. Modern dress, likewise manners and habits are particularly calculated to awaken a dormant ten-

dency, or even to generate a susceptibility to the disorder.

Although the tocsin of alarm has so frequently been reiterated, it ought never to cease, until the inhabitants of this island are sufficiently roused to a sense of the high and awful importance of attending to the faintest semblance of, and checking even an incipient approach towards, pulmonary disease. In the phthisically predisposed, a very trifling cough may be a very serious evil: when, to an unlearned or inexperienced eye, there appears not a shadow of peril, there is often actually the most solid ground for apprehension. Danger is in the inverse ratio of alarm.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly enforced, that pulmonary affections when they have degenerated into deep and extensive ulceration, can rarely be removed; but that on the other hand, the instances are perhaps as few, in which they may not, by timely and skilful care, be arrested in their progress, and thus prevented from arriving at the ultimate and irretrievable condition of the complaint, where a prescription can answer no other valuable purpose, than that of affording a pecuniary advantage to the professional prescriber.

June 26, 1807, JOHN REID.  
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A complete Collection of Haydn's, Mozart's, and Beethoven's Symphonies in Score. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Price to Subscribers 5s. to Non-Subscribers 8s.*

**T**HIS Work, of which we have the first Number before us, is projected and published by Ciani chettini and Sperati. Their plan includes all the universally admired productions of the above distinguished masters; two of whose symphonies will be printed every month. We have examined the score of the present piece, taken from Haydn, and find it as correct as it is neat. The size is that of a quarto, which being conveniently portable, will afford to professors and scientific amateurs the agreeable opportunity of comparing the composition with the effect in concert, and of tracing the secret source of those impressions, which it is so much easier to receive than to account for.

*A Concerto for the Organ, with Accompaniments for a Full Band. By William Crotch, Mus. Doc. Professor of Music, Oxford. 6s.*

We find in this concerto considerable

claims upon our commendation. Most of the passages are marked with learning and sound theory; and many of them, while they evince the well educated musician, display a freedom and elegance of fancy with which every real critic must be pleased. Yet we cannot, in strict justice, omit to say, that the effort to bind and consolidate the harmony, and render it perfectly organic, has in a few instances betrayed Dr. Crotch into constructions not positively correct, and which, though they would not, perhaps, offend an ordinary ear, cannot fail to strike the acute observer.

*"Sacred Friendship," a New Song. Sung by Master Cutler, with the greatest Applause. Composed by C. E. Horn. 1s. 6d.*

The words of this song are from the muse of lady Blizard: sorry are we that we cannot compliment her ladyship on her choice of a composer. To say that Mr. Horn has not followed the sentiment of the poetry would be saying little: he has not followed any sentiment at all. The passages are inexpressive, awkward,

and unintelligible; and the whole forms a melody, if a melody we can call it, produced by a mind evidently unpractised in vocal composition.

*Overture (No. 16.) for the Piano Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Maria Hay, by Mr. Latour. 3s.*

In this overture, the general cast of which is so pleasing as to insure its favourable reception, Mr. Latour has introduced with much effect the popular Scotch air of *Auld Robin Gray*, which at once well relieves the first movement, and happily introduces the third. The introductory and concluding subjects we are greatly pleased with, and cannot withhold our commendation of Mr. L.'s taste and ingenuity.

*"Gentle Lyre," a Recitative and Air. Sung by Mr. Harrison at the Vocal Concerts, and by Mr. Nield at Bath. Composed by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.*

This composition is not without claims to our praise. The recitation, which yet we cannot allow to be its best part, is respectable in its style; and the two movements by which it is succeeded, are tasteful and spirited. We cannot, however, pass over the solicism of the three bars of symphony in the opening of the last movement; nor withhold our disapprobation of the awkward modulation into the fifth of the key in the second line of the last page.

*"My Mother," a Glee for Three Soprano Voices. Composed by J. H. Leffler. 2s.*

Considering the difficulty of combining three parts for the same species of voice, we cannot but allow that Mr. Leffler has acquitted himself in the present composition with considerable address. The parts move with ease, and form throughout successions of harmony with which every cultivated ear must be gratified. These words have been in the hands of several composers, but we do not recollect that they have been more interestingly treated by any one than by the present.

*Air, with Variations. Composed and dedicated to Mr. J. Beckwith, by Alfred Pettet. 1s. 6d.*

We are glad, after an attentive perusal of this composition, to be able to pronounce it a production of merit. The *theme* is not, perhaps, quite so modern in its cast as we could have wished; but the ideas are connected, the combinations are good, and the variations,

which are seven in number, are conducted with more taste and address than we should have expected to find in the efforts of so juvenile a composer, as we understand Mr. Pettet to be.

*"Farewell Bessy," a Ballad. The Words and Music by Thomas Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.*

The melody of this little ballad partakes of the simplicity of the words, and expresses them forcibly and naturally. With the *semiquaver* given to the words "sweetest," at the opening of the song, we can bear, though we certainly should not have recommended it; but against that in the first bar of the second page, we must be allowed to protest as at once affected and false in its quantity.

*"Ob, Come! Ob, Come! my Fair One!" a favorite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Slapp. 1s.*

Mr. Slapp has given to these words an appropriate and agreeable melody. The passages are at once attractive and connected; and the effect of the whole will not, we think, fail to recommend the composition to the lovers of good ballad music.

*"Hail Lovely May," a favourite Duett. The Words written by T. Goodwin. The Music composed by H. Denman, and dedicated to Miss C. and Miss M. Attersell. 1s.*

We find in this duett some very pleasing, and rather novel, passages. The two parts are blended with a skill which speaks Mr. Denman to be no novice in the general rules of composition; and the bass is more select than what we usually find in the vocal music of the present day.

*"La Fantasia," a Sonata Divertimento, containing a Toccato and March for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.*

The style of this divertimento is familiar, yet tasteful: and the two movements of which it consists are judiciously opposed to each other. As an agreeable and useful exercise for the instrument for which the piece is intended, we can with justice recommend it to the notice of juvenile practitioners.

*"How tenderly I love her!" a Ballad. Written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. Liverpool. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.*

Dr. Carke has set these words with taste and feeling. The melody is remarkably easy and natural; and the expression is every where truly and unaffectedly consulted.



# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON. With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE opening of the South London Water Works, in Kennington-lane, took place on the 16th of June. The works consist of the engine house, with the apparatus, which is on a simple plan. Two reservoirs, or tanks, containing 26,000 butts, each 10 feet deep, are supplied from the river Thames, to the height of the spring tide, and are worked by the steam engine upwards of three feet above the whole level; the water is then left to purify itself in the two reservoirs, and by the same engine is lifted 50 feet above its level, and supplies the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, and its surrounding neighbourhood, and might be conveyed one hundred miles round, on a level. A large company of nobility and gentry were present. Mr. R. Dodd was the engineer.

The Royal Naval Asylum has been transplanted from Paddington to Pelham House, in Greenwich Park, which has been for some time undergoing the necessary repairs and extensions, to render it at once commodious for the purposes of its intention, and ornamental as a public building. On the east and west, two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building by handsome colonnades. The lower part of each wing is to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and female respectively; the upper parts as dormitories for them, and the servants of the institution. It is proposed immediately to extend the whole number of pupils to 1000, from every part of the United Kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and figures; and, where their capacities display fitness, are to be instructed in navigation; and during the hours of relaxation, the elder boys are taught rope and sail making; and they are to be instructed in the rudiments of naval discipline, by regular veteran boatswains. The girls are taught to read and write, and are instructed in needle-work and household industry. The building fills up the vista between both wings of Greenwich College, to which it seems to form an appropriate centre; and it is intended that the whole shall be immediately completed, for the reception of pupils, officers, &c.

## MARRIED.

Philip Augustus Harrott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Caroline Cory, of Yarmouth.

The Rev. J. Bastard, of Blandford, to Miss Clarke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

John Simpson, esq. of Alsop's-buildings, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel E. of the Bengal establishment.

J. B. Lousada, jun. of Devonshire-square, to Miss L. B. Lousada, youngest daughter of J. B. L. esq. of Stamford hill.

Philip Harrington Annesley, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, esq.

Daniel Oathwaite Blythe, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Charlotte Harper, of Edgware-road, Marylebone.

Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of the corps of engineers in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, of Throgmorton-street.

B. Storr, esq. of the King's own Stafford Militia, to Miss Bennett, of Clewer-house, Windsor.

The Rev. George Savage, F. A. S. vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, &c. to Mrs. Aycliffe, of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston.

Captain Edward Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

Sir John Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas W. esq.

By special licence, John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham-park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaqueir, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord De B.

John Thornon, esq. eldest son of Samuel T. esq. M. P. for Surrey, to Miss Eliza Parry, second daughter of Edward P. esq. chairman of the East-India Company.

Jeremiah Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. N. of Winchester.

Mr. John Alfred Twining, of the Strand, to Miss Haynes, only daughter of Mr. H. of Cornhill.

Thomas Wise, esq. to Miss Scotland, of Portman-square.

Thomas Jelf Sandilands, esq. of Twynning, Gloucestershire, to Miss Goddard, only daughter of the late Captain T. G.

T. A. Minchin, esq. of Portsmouth, banker, to Miss Gibson, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

D. R. Remington, esq. of Clapham-road, to Miss Copland, of Clapham.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, to Miss Ann Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinross.

Colonel Elford to Miss Lownds, only daughter and heiress of the late William L. esq. of Clapton.

Sir George Tuite, bart. to Mrs. Woodall.

The Rev. Alex. Cotton, rector of Gilton, Cambridgeshire, and of Meesden, Essex, second son of the late Sir John Hynde, C. bart. to Miss Houblon, eldest daughter of the late Jacob H. esq. of Hallinbury-place, Essex.

Captain William Stone, to Miss Mary Pleston, of Lower Seymour-street.

## DIED.

At Islington, in his 82d year, Richard Corrie, esq. He was of a weakly constitution when a young man; but owing to habits of temperance, constant attention to his health, and a fund of cheerfulness in his disposition, he became, under the divine blessing, stout and

and hale, to a degree which falls to the lot of very few, and so continued till almost the last hour of his long life. To the affable manners of a gentleman of the old school, he joined the more essential qualities of strict integrity, punctuality in all his concerns, and much real benevolence. Like most other men of compassionate minds, he was fond of brute animals, and loved to be kind to them. A firm believer in Divine Revelation, and relying upon the Gospel as the pillar of his hopes, he thought well of all serious and candid professors of religion, whether they agreed with him on minute points or differed from him.

At Twickenham, *Thomas Rea Cole*, esq. major in the army. He was second son of the late Stephen C. esq. of Twickenham, and brother-in-law of the late Sir James Ibbetson, bart. of Denton park, in Yorkshire. For many years he acted as a justice of the peace for the same county, and once was chief magistrate over the populous town of Leeds, in which capacity he acted with justice and benevolence. He also served his present Majesty during the seven years' war; and, as a reward for his good conduct at the siege of Belleisle, was advanced to the rank of major, at the age of 23 years. In private life he was meek, humble, and just.

At Highgate, *Miss Lucy Owen*, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. O. vicar of Edmonton, &c.

*Dr. Thomson*, late acting principal surgeon to the colony of New South Wales.

*Mr. James Barker*, jun. son of Mr. B. of the Dramatic Repository, Russel-street, Covent garden.

At Gravesend, *Richard Spiller*, esq. one of the commissioners of excise. He died suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, being in good health the day before, exercising his regiment.

*Mr. J. Fisher*, well known in the lottery circles, as a systematic chooser of particular numbers to insure, which he fancied stood a better chance of becoming prizes than numbers taken promiscuously. Mr. Fisher thus frequently persuaded the credulously avaricious of both sexes to part with their money, in the foolish belief of acquiring great and sudden fortunes.

*Mrs. Matthew Lee*, wife of John Channon L. esq. of Southwark, and the eldest daughter of Richard Carpenter Smith, esq.

At Ramsgate, *Charles Dilly*, esq. aged 68, formerly an eminent bookseller in the Poultry. *Further particulars in our next.*

At Laytonstone, *Robert Livie*, esq. of Austinians.

In Finsbury-place, *Mr. William Kitchener*.

In Charles-street, Manchester square, the *Right Hon. Lady Kirkcubright*, relict of the late Lord K. whom she survived only five years.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, *Joseph Mudge*, esq.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 22, *Mr. John Collinson*, of Queen's College, Oxford.

In Powis-place, *Mrs. Mary Mitchell*, aged 78, formerly of Aberdeen, and late of Holway Down, Essex.

In St James's-square, aged 41, the *Right Hon. the Countess of Darlington*, lady of the Earl of D. and daughter of the sixth and late duke of Bolton. This amiable lady has been in a declining state of health for two years. She has left six children.

In Gloucester-place, *Miss Helen Hamilton Hardacre*, eldest daughter of Thomas H. esq.

*Mrs. Martyr*, a lady well known by her vocal talents. She had long been in a decline, which lately made a rapid progress, and finally proved fatal.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Broderick*, widow of the late Mr. B. of the Haymarket.

*Lieutenant Alexander Wistinghausen*, of the Russian navy.

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 69, *Lieutenant-colonel John Harris Creuser*.

In Grafton-street, *Lady Webster*, widow of Sir Godfrey W. bart.

*The Duke of Montpensier*, second son of the Duke of Orleans, unhappily distinguished by the name of *Egalité*. It is well known that the duke fell a victim to the violence of a revolution, the course of which he could not foresee, and his family fell with him from the height of rank and splendour to the depths of horror and misery. The elder son of this family, now duke of Orleans, sought refuge in America. By the prevailing party, which regarded compassion as an ignoble sentiment, and unfit for a place in the bosom of staunch republicans, the two younger brothers were, in 1793, plunged into the dungeons of Fort St. John, at Marseilles. Here they languished together during the long period of 43 months. Nor was their captivity lightened by the cheerful hope of a favourable termination. Barbarity was the order of the day; and it shewed itself hardened against the tender feelings of humanity, by wantonly predicting to its victims daily the fatal termination of their captivity. The brothers, however, made an attempt to escape from their prison. The youngest, the Count de Beaujolois, succeeded, and had arrived at a place where he was secreted in security. But the Duke of Montpensier, in descending from the walls which it was necessary to pass, fell from a considerable height and broke his leg. By means of this accident he was retaken, and returned to his dreadful habitation. The Count de Beaujolois, on being informed of this misfortune, renewed the celebrated example of Ninus and Euryalus, and surrendered himself without delay to share the imprisonment of his brother. At length, in one of the changes of the French government, the brothers obtained their release, and after great sufferings they joined their elder brother, the Duke of Orleans, in America. From that country they came to England, where they found a



safe and honourable asylum. They were favourably received by the royal family; and the Duke of Montpensier, in particular, met with a sympathy, capable, in any thing were so, of alleviating his sufferings. Her Majesty even condescended to furnish him with various articles of accommodation from her own palace. The duke terminated a career marked by misfortune, sorrow, and distress, with a constancy of mind and elevation of character which would have insured applause in the high station to which he was born. In the short space of 32 years, he manifested exemplary firmness and magnanimity, united with uncommon talents. At the tender age of 16, he displayed heroic courage in Champagne, and particularly at the battle of Jemappes. But his example is perhaps still more beneficial, when considered as supporting with fortitude the privations and adversities of exile, whilst it affords a lesson of moderation to those of the highest honours and rank of life. His remains were deposited, on the 26th of May, in Westminster Abbey, with great funeral pomp; but it is expected that the body will be removed to France, when peace permits. It was brought from Salt-hill, where the duke died, on Monday, and lay in state, in King-street Chapel, Portman square, till removed to Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Bourbon was chief mourner; and the carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Duke of York, and Prince of Wales, attended the funeral.

At his house, in Queen street, Brompton, aged 64, *Nicholas Bond*, esq. of the public office in Bow-street. He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and a zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration.—In his professional pursuits his menory was surprizingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity of his conduct, might to some

men appear censurable, yet this were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement, when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combatting the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus, in the words of a distinguished actor, like a great performer on the stage, he reserved himself, as it were, for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour.

In New-street, Spring gardens, aged 76, *John Waddale*, M. D. formerly of Carlisle. At the coronation of the present king, he went from Carlisle to London in 28 hours, upon horseback; was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in London. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of Carlisle resident in the metropolis, to whom he was ever sincerely attached and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of private secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, *Edwin Francis Stanhope*, esq. L.L.D. It is far beyond flattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope as he deserved, whose hope was engaged, during a life of 80 years, in the attainment of a blessed and glorious immortality; yet it may be a proper tribute to his memory to say, that he ranked among the best classic scholars of his time, and possessed no common measure of manly sense and brilliant wit. His polite urbanity of manners, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind, his extensive yet modest charity, so beautifully described by St Paul, "which seeketh not her own;" his loyalty and affection to the royal family (particularly to the queen, whom he attended from Mecklenburgh Strelitz to this country, and had the honour to serve more than 40 years); but above all, his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his long life with esteem, and rendered his death deeply to be deplored, for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains have been removed, to be buried in the family vault at Litchby, in Nottinghamshire.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

*Married.*] At Heighington, Durham, Colonel Aylmer, son of the late Sir Fenton A. to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John H. esq. of Walworth Castle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Kirsopp, son of the late Mr. John K. attorney, to Miss Mary Banks.—Captain Dutton, of the Royal Anglessea Fusileers, to Miss Shadforth, only daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Red Barns.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Coulson, to Miss Susannah Fielding.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Scott, to Mrs. Hatkin, relict of Robert H. esq. of Glanton.

At Hutton-Hall, Berwickshire, the Rev. Alexander Scott, to Miss Agnes Johnstone, eldest daughter of Robert J. esq.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Alexander Crichton.—Mr. Jos. Wright, 73.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Wm. Brown, 48.—Mr. Thomas Wardell, 77.—Richard Chambers, esq. one of the common council.—Mr. Edward Manners, sheriff's serjeant of the corporation, and keeper of the manor prison.—Mrs. Davison, wife of Captain Edward D.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq.

At Wooler, Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. George W.—Roger Turnbull, son of Mr. David T.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Kingston, supervisor.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Burrell, 68.—Mrs. Eliz. Elliott, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Cummins, landing waiter of the custom house, 40.—Mrs. Crake, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mr. James Anderson.

At Stanington, Mr. William Green, parish clerk and schoolmaster.

At Berwick, George Fenton, esq. merchant, and treasurer to the corporation.—Mr. Hall, master of the charity school.

At Darlington, Mrs. Heavisides, wife of Mr. H. printer, 37.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On account of the increased price of coals at Carlisle, a committee has been appointed to take the subject into consideration, and likewise to devise the best means of supplying the city with that necessary article. A meeting of the committee was held for this purpose on the 9th of June; and as it ap-

peared that the increased cost of coals had solely arisen from the high price of carriage, and unavoidable delays: it was resolved that a survey should be immediately made, with a view to consider the best line of a canal to the sea; which should not only bring down coals from the west of the county, but might also be the means of conveying ship timber, or any other article of bulk. Upon the nearest calculation, it was reckoned, that not less than 30,000 tons would annually pass along the canal to Carlisle, occasioning a saving in the carriage of goods of 8000l. per annum to the city of Carlisle and immediate neighbourhood, independent of the county at large; and a clear yearly revenue of 4000l.

At the general anniversary meeting of the Whitehaven Dispensary, held on the 8th of June, it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the 9th of June 1806, was

Recommended and registered . . .	1360
Children inoculated for the Cow Pock . .	92
Trivial Incidents . . . . .	2770

Total 4222

Of whom there have been cured 1315, relieved 35, incurable 20, dead 30, remaining upon the books 52.—Total 1452.

*Married.*] At Egremont, Mr. Daniel Bird, coal merchant, London, to Miss Brocklebank, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Heywood, attorney, to Miss Nicholl.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Twentymen—James Dundas, esq. to Miss Margaret Mounsey.

At Halsall, J. Watkinson, esq. of Lydiat, aged 77, to Miss Sutton, 25.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Albany Hulston.—Mrs. Mary Wright, relict of Mr. John W. 78.—Mrs. Mackenzie.—Mr. John Key, formerly an attorney, 62.—Mr. Thomas Pearson, 77.—Mrs. Hill, 23.—Mrs. Margaret Spooner, 30.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Fletcher, landing waiter in the customs, and lieutenant in the Whitehaven volunteer artillery, 55.—Mr. T. Wilson.—Mrs. Jackson, relict of Captain J. 64.—Mrs. Patrickson, wife of Mr. Moses P. 31.—Mr. Thomas Potts.—Mr. Anthony Branthwaite, 63.

At Longclose, Keswick, Mr. John Williams, 61.



At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. ship builder, 73.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Barbara Addison, wife of Mr. Wm. A. 58.—Mr. P. Walker, bookseller, 39.—Mr. William Bowman, 73.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Brampton, Mrs. Dinwoody, 92.

At Brigham, Mrs. Mary Todhunter, widow of Mr. John T. 63.

At Kendal, Mr. William Lomax, of the Fox and Goose Inn, and one of the sheriff's bailiffs for the county of Westmoreland.—Mrs. Margaret Halhead, wife of Mr. John H. 37.—Mrs. Isabella Gildart, 39.—Mrs. Jane Rocking, 75.

At Egremont, Miss Frances Peele, only daughter of Mr. John P. surgeon, 16.—Mr. John Poole, 72.

At Brougham-hall, Westmoreland, Mrs. Brougham, widow of Henry B. esq. 92.

At Kirklington, W. Dacre, esq.

At Workington, Mrs. Hastings.—Miss Jane Hellon.

At Keswick, the Rev. Jos. Middlefield, curate of Booth, 24, the last survivor of eight children whom his parents have buried.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Preparations are now in considerable forwardness for carrying into execution that important work, a light-house on the Bell Rock. It is to be erected under the direction of Mr. Rennie, who has adopted the Aberdeen granite as the most durable stone with which to construct the foundations and outside course of the building.

*Married.* At Ackworth, J. H. Jessop, esq. of Doory, in the county of Longford, to Mrs. Solly, of Ackworth-park.

At Wakefield, Abraham Chamberlain, esq. of Skipton, to Miss Foster, of Bilstone.—John Harding, esq. of Bonehil, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, to Miss S. M. Ridsdale, daughter of E. R. esq.

The Rev. John Earl, curate of Bubwith, to Miss Rotherney, niece of the Rev. George Ion, vicar of that place.

At Hull, Captain Thomas Medley, of the Loyal Volunteers of that port, to Miss Susannah Howard.

At Leeds, John Hillary Clough, esq. of the 31st regiment, to Miss Copperthwaite.

At Barnsley, Mr. C. Greaves, bookseller, to Miss Allott.

Mr. John Johnson Hayes, son of — H. esq. of Aislaby-hall, to Miss Moon, daughter of the late Mr. M. attorney, of Bridlington.

At York, Charles Best, M.D. to Miss Mary Dalton, third daughter of T. N. D. esq.

At Brotherton, W. Whitelock, esq. to Miss Richardson.

*Died.* At York, Mr. William Wormleighton, of Halifax, 57.—Mr. Wm. Blanchard, printer, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. B. proprietor of the York Chronicle.—Mr. John Blanchard, brother of the last mentioned gentleman, 69.—Mr. John Donaldson, organ-builder, and one of the common-council of

Bootham ward, 60.—Mr. John Parker, 60.—Amos Green, esq.—Mr. William Blackman, of the Union Coffee house.

At Thick Hollings, near Huddersfield, Wm. Armitage, esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Benjamin W. vicar of that place.

At Beverley, Mrs. Finley, relict of the Rev. Justice F. late vicar of Burton, Lincolnshire, 82.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—Mrs. Handley, 61.—Mrs. Maria Price, 102.—Mr. Edmund Coates, 59.

At Hawsker-house, near Whitby, William Richardson, esq. 37.

At Bramham, near Wetherby; Mr. Wm. Wild, of London.

Ann Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh.

At Hull, Mr. Henry Champante, son of Mr. C. bookseller, of London, 26.—Miss Westerdell, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. ship builder, 44.—Mr. W. Robinson.

At Doncaster, Miss Mary Knowsley, 38.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Barber, wife of the Rev. John B. assistant preacher in the methodist connexion.—Mr. Richard Holden.—Mr. Thomas Bland, merchant.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The Liverpool Bill of Mortality, for the year 1806, exhibits some very satisfactory proofs of the increasing healthiness and population of that large and improving town. The number of deaths is only 2395, being 446 less than the preceding year, and computing a population of 80,000, it amounts only to about one in 33, which is a less proportion than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom. The number of births is 3831; so that the increase of inhabitants by births alone in a single year, is no less than 1536, exclusive of the increase from various other causes.

*Married.* At Liverpool, Wm. Ouchterlony, esq. to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Warrington.—Philip Barrington Ainslie, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar C. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Martin Beegun, printer, to Mrs. Duncan.—Mr. Edward Dean, surgeon, to Miss Wilson.

At Wigan, Mr. Gaskell, attorney, to Miss Jane Lomax.

*Died.* At Lancaster, Richard Postlethwaite, esq. brother to the late Dr. P. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 73.—Mrs. Margaret Fell, 82.—Mrs. Foxcroft, 60.

At Ulverston, Captain Wm. Forster, of the ship Bacchus, of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail, 46.

At Woodhill, near Bury, Mr. Richard Topping.

At Little Bolton, Mr. Thomas Slater, 80.

At Preston, Mr. James Blundell, eldest son of Mr. B.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Parker, 30 —

Mr.

Mr. James Higham.—Mrs. Peeling, wife of Mr. P. bookseller, 22.—Miss Borrows, daughter of the late Captain B. 19.—Mr. Ralph Foster, 24.—Mr. James Foggan, 65.—Mr. Daniel Robinson, jun.—Mr. Charles Smedley.—Mr. James Mouldsdale, 65.—Mr. William Tristram, of the customs, 73.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 37.—Mrs. Brown, widow of the same Mr. B. 87.—Mr. Horrocks.—Mr. James Eccleston, 67.—Mrs. Downs, 47.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Knight.—Mr. John Whitaker.—Mrs. Barton, relict of John B. esq. 80.—Mr. George Faulkner, 52.—Mr. Richard Waller.—Miss Hannah Gorton.—Mr. Thomas Bailey.—Mr. James Reddough, surgeon. He was interred with masonic honours, a dispensation having been obtained.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nantwich, John Richardson, esq. of Portall-hill, Tarporley, to Miss Mary Craven, third daughter of the late Richard C. esq. of Stoke.

At Middlewich, Philip Heacock, esq. of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Braband, esq.

*Died.*] At Warrington, Mrs. Pownall, wife of the Rev. George P. 51.

At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.—Mr. Thomas Lea, third son of Mr. James L. of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kelsall, Mr. Briscoe, of the Globe.

At Nantwich, the Rev. Jonathan Scott, of Matlock, Derbyshire, who had been more than 40 years a minister of the gospel in various parts of the kingdom.

At Chester, Mrs. Margaret Thomason, 88.—Mr. Goff, of the City Arms.—Mr. W. Walker.—Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. George L. sen.

At Congleton, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Philip H.

At Runcorn, Miss Mary Orred, youngest daughter of John O. esq.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs, to Miss Ann Kerk.

At Alfreton, David Hinckley, esq. of Boston, America, to Miss Outram.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Robert G.—Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Sanders, 44.—Mrs. Bromley, relict of Mr. John B. 76.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Orme, 81.

At Findern, Mrs. Eliz. Latham, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. L.

At Hayfield, Miss Eliz. Rain, 17.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A gentleman, who chooses to do good by stealth, has made a donation of 10,000l. 3 per cent consolidated annuities, to the infirmary at Nottingham, which has been paid to the order of the treasurer of that establishment, by Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers, of London.—The same sum has also been sent,

through the same hands, and it is supposed by the same person, to the Infirmary at Derby and Sheffield.

*Died.*] At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, on his way to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, a solicitor of considerable practice.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Aslinz, relict of Mr. Luke A. 65.—Mark Huish, esq. 81.—Mrs. Kelk.—Mr. John Taylor, 42.—Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Gadsby.

At East Retford, Mr. Wheelwright, one of the aldermen of that corporation, 85.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Challands, relict of Mr. William C. 27.

At West Retford, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Measures have been adopted for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, and the plan has already met with the greatest encouragement.

*Married.*] At Killingholme, Mr. Easton, of Great Cotes, to Miss Ferraby.—Mr. T. Bygott, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Tate.

At Lincoln, Mr. Winn, brewer, to Miss Kirk.

At Tathwell, Bennett Odlin, gent. to Miss Mary Harrison.

At Spalding, William Moore, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, London, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. of Ayscough Fee Hall.

At Ashby cum Fenby, Richard Sands, esq. to Miss Martha Blythe.

*Died.*] At Kirton, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Thoresby, to the inexpressible grief of his family, Willoughby Wood, esq. the remembrance of whose virtues will ever be respected. Cheerful and amiable in conversation and society, a warm and a steady friend, and moreover an upright man, he enjoyed a general esteem and affection, as well as the faithful attachment of particular friends. At the age of 80, in the full possession of his mental faculties, he closed an unblemished life, reviewing the past with satisfaction, and with perfect faith looking forward to futurity.

At Edlington, Henry Short, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

At Caistor, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the Rev. John P. of Heeling, 83.

At Louth, N. Wigglesworth, esq. He has bequeathed 5000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Frederic L'Oste, esq. father of the corporation, of which he had been nine times warden, 84.

At Kirton in Lindsey, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Holland Fen, near Boston, Mrs. Watson.

At Frogland, Mr. Jos. Ireland.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Smith.—Mrs. Thornton.

At Horncastle, Mr. Charles Soulby, 63.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Reynolds, 59.



At West Deeping Mr. John Simpson.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Theckston, widow of Mr. Robert T. many years master of the Angel Inn, 71.

At Maidenwell, Mr. Samuel Hurd, 89.

At Grantham, Mrs. Quanbrugh, relict of James Q. gent. 64—Mr. William Chapman, 49.

At Boston, Mrs. Ellard.—Mrs. Keal, 71.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. W. Hitchcock, of Lubesthorpe, to Miss Eamer.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss Ann Adcock.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. Stevens, of Frolesworth, to Miss Crowder.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Paget, to Miss Ann Hunt, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Rempstone, Mr. John Warner, aged 72, to Miss Mary Wolley, 22.

*Died.*] At Sapcote, of which place he had been rector upwards of 20 years, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. aged 84. After quitting College, he entered second master of that celebrated seminary, Rugby School, in Warwickshire, of which, on the demise, or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office he remained near twenty years, during which period he had the honour of directing and presiding over the classical education of great numbers, sons of the first families in the kingdom, many of whom are distinguished characters at this day; and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Mr. Burrough was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, about 15 miles from Whitehaven. His father was the Rev. Edward Burrough, minister of Drig and Irton, and master of the Free School there, who, from the great age to which he lived, and the vigour of his constitution, had the singular opportunity of instructing, in his church and his school, the fourth generation.

At Leicester, Miss Kezia Greatorex.

At Queenborough, Mr. Henry Kilby, 47.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Sarson, wife of Mr. S.

At Scraptoft, Mr. James Mann, of Market Bosworth, 25.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Norton, John Robinson, M. D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williams, only daughter of the late Robert W. esq. of Longport.

At Church Eaton, Mr. William Crowther, of Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, to Miss Perry, of Marstone.

At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Parke, of Birmingham, to Miss Day.—James Thompson, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ann Archer, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Perry Barr.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 158.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Robert Prettie, attorney.

At Bierley, Mrs. Hannah Whitehouse, a maiden lady, remarkable for her piety and charitable disposition 72.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

According to an account published by the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor at Birmingham, the total of the money collected for the use of the poor in that parish, during the last five years, amounts to the enormous sum of 107,471/ 4s 4d.

The Act of Parliament for the improvement of Birmingham has, in a great measure, been carried into execution; and it is equally beneficial to the inhabitants, and ornamental to the town. Many of the narrow and dangerous passes are now laid open, and rendered safe to the passenger: the improvements in the Bull Ring, and round St. Martin's Church, are particularly conspicuous.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Thomas Jones, esq. to Miss Hodges, daughter of Mr. William H. of Monmouth.—Captain William Taylor, of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, of Lichfield.—Mr. John Horton, of Deritend, to Miss Sarah Fortescue, daughter of Mr. F. surgeon of Rugeley.

At Monk's Kirby, Mr. Twist, attorney, of Coventry, to Miss Eliz Brown, of Stretton under Fosse.

At Aston, Mr. T. Jones, of London, merchant, to Miss Hodges, of Ashted.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs Ireland, 82.—Mr. William Danks.—Mrs. Raven.—Mrs. Mary Reeves, relict of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. W. Osborn, 33—Thomas, second son of Mr. William Spurrier, attorney, 8.—Mrs. Eliz. Davies, relict of Mr. Wm. D. of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Caleb Powell, merchant.—Mrs. Bishop.—Mrs. Welch, 84.

At Alcester, Mrs Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund C. esq. of Studley, 90.

At Radway, Mrs. Miller, relict of Sander-son M. esq. 84.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. 28.

At Coventry, Mrs. Riley—Mr. Benjamin Smith.

At Spark Brook, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Miss Sarah Williams.

At Radford, Mr. Wm. Whitehead, 75.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Claverley, Mr. Tonge, of Gatacre, to Miss Jane Dallaway, second daughter of Mrs. Poughton, of the Bind, near Bridgnorth.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Miss Harris.—John Bache, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss Stedman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.

*Died.*] At Rowton Hall, Richard Lyster, esq. 63.

At Waters' Upton, the Rev. Thomas Hatton, rector of that place.

At Cold Hatton, Mrs. Shakeshaft  
At Shrewsbury, Mr. Philip Vaughan.—  
Mr. Briscoe, 80.—Mrs. Margaret Roberts,  
76.—Mr. John Bowen.—Mr. James Reynish.

At Whitchurch, Mr. William Bennett.—  
Mr. Jacob Manley, 90.—Mr. Fowles.

At Hales Owen, Mrs. Oldbury, wife of  
Mr. Thomas O.

At Hanwood, Mrs. Eliz. Wright, 87.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Thomas Gough, 45.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester Journal observes, that the  
pear-trees in this county have been con-  
siderably injured by the cold night winds  
which latterly prevailed; that the codling-  
trees are much affected by the white blight,  
though the other kinds of apple-trees pro-  
mise a heavy bearing; and that the grain of  
every kind looks extremely well, and promises  
one of the most abundant crops that has ever  
been remembered.

*Married*] At Croome, the Rev. Mr.  
Finch, of Belston, to Miss Whiting, of Earl's  
Croome.

At Worcester, Mr. Palmer, to Miss E.  
Allies, second daughter of Thomas A. esq.—  
The Rev. Benj. Holmes, to Miss S. Bishop.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Smith, wife of  
Mr. S. sadler.—Randolph Marriott, esq. of  
the College Green.—Mrs. Vernon.—Mrs.  
Smith, wife of Mr. J. H. Smith, woollen-  
draper.—Mr. Chambers, of the Whey Tavern.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Tibbatts, relict of  
John T. esq. 81.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, daugh-  
ter of the late Henry R. esq.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

By the praiseworthy exertions of a few in-  
dividuals, a sum has been collected sufficient  
to defray the expence of placing seats in dif-  
ferent parts of the Castle Green, adjoining  
the city of Hereford; and the taste with  
which they are disposed is highly honourable  
to the gentlemen who have taken the trouble  
to superintend the erection of them. For si-  
tuation, and the beauty of the scenery which  
meets the eye from every part of the walks,  
this spot is not exceeded by any public pro-  
menade in England.

*Married.*] At Leominster, Mr. John  
Wynd, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late  
Mr. Henry T.

*Died.*] At Tillington, near Hereford,  
William Taylor, esq. who was mayor of that  
city in 1786.

At Lyde, Mrs. Adams.

At Leominster, Mrs. Thomas, relict of the  
Rev. Joshua T. 84.—Mr. Richard Powell,  
butcher. His death was occasioned by inad-  
vertently putting a naked knife into his  
pocket and sitting down upon it.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Three British Sepulchres, which were  
lately discovered in the parish of Avening,  
have been recently removed into the home  
grounds of the Rev. N. Thornbury, incum-  
bent of the place. They are put up nearly

corresponding with the state in which they  
were found; not a stone being missing,  
though the removal of some, of a most un-  
wieldy size, was attended with great dif-  
culty.

*Married.*] At Elmore, Mr. Richard Mar-  
tin, to Miss Vick.

At Hill, near Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Jones,  
to Miss Whitmore.

*Died.*] At Wotton under-Edge, Mr. Joseph  
Bence, bookseller and stationer at that place  
upwards of 50 years

At Stone, near Berkeley, the Rev. Thomas  
Hickes.

At Framiload, near Frampton, Mrs. Vick,  
wife of Mr. V.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Lane, widow of Mr.  
L. attorney.—Mr. Bloxsome, junior.

At Winchcombe, Miss S. Fisher, youngest  
daughter of Mr. F. banker.

At Painswick, Mr. Charles Loveday.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes, at Oxford have  
been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen,  
Bachelor of Arts of Brasenose College, for the  
English Essay on "Dueling," and to Mr.  
—— Law, Student of Christ Church, for  
the Latin Verse, "Plata Fluvius." Also  
the prize, by an unknown benefactor, has  
been adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston,  
Scholar of University College, "Moses, un-  
der the direction of Divine Providence, con-  
ducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to  
the promised Land."

*Married.*] At Thame, Mr. T. Stevens, of  
Mapple Durham, near Reading, to Miss Ran-  
dolph, of Thame Park.

*Died.*] At Glympton-park, Mrs. Ann  
Wheate, last surviving daughter of the late  
Sir Thomas W. 75 By her decease, the  
mansion and estate of Glympton-park descend  
to her nephew, Francis Sackville Lloyd, esq.  
of Harley-street, London.

At Wivelcote, Mrs. Jane Wellington.

At Watlington, Jane, third daughter of  
Mr. Churchill.

At Oxford, Mr. Francis Payne, a faithful  
servant at New College during the long period  
of 66 years.

At Catisford, Mrs. Greenhill, wife of the  
Rev. Dr. John Russell G.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married*] At Long Crendon, Richard  
Rose, esq. of Lower Minchendon, to Miss  
Reynolds, of Nottley-abbey.

At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. William  
Young, vicar of Layston, Herts, to Miss H.E.  
Malpas.

*Died.*] At Simpson, the Rev. Graham  
Hanmer, rector of that place, of St. Bartho-  
lomew, London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flint-  
shire

At Iver Lodge, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At Haddingham, Mrs. Phelps, only daugh-  
ter of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Fellowes.



## HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, was recently held at Great Berkhamstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which, to the number of 20, started in a field about a mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Society. The premiums were awarded as follows.—Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough, Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption in Hertfordshire last year—Three guineas to Daniel Levett, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley-hill, as the best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.—Two guineas to William Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.—One guinea to William Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.

*Died.*] At Hertford, John Carr, L. L. D. many years master of the free school in that town, and well known to the literary world as the translator of Lucian. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in much better health than usual. He lived six hours after he was conveyed to bed, appeared to suffer no pain, and expired without a struggle. His library will be disposed of by public auction.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married*] Henry Bell, esq. of Woosington, Northumberland, to Miss Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Rowland M. esq.—Mr. William Tyler Smith, to Miss Levi.

John Russel, esq. of Bugbrooke, to Anna Maria Jephcott, daughter of the Rev. Mr. J. late rector of Kislbury.

*Died.*] At Oundle School, of water in the head, Master Charles Manton, 12.

At Geddington, Mr. Samuel Ashby.

At Spratton, Mr. George Pierson, 86.

At Lowick, Mrs. Margaret Bradley.

At Ailesworth, near Peterborough, Mr. George Smith, of the Wheatsheaf public-house. The night preceding his death he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have proved fatal.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died*] At St Neot's, Mrs. Esther Dunch, 86. She was one of the daughters of John Day, esq. formerly of Great Eversden, Cambridge-shire.

At Wansford, Mrs. Norton, widow of Mr. George N., 30.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged as follows: to Mr. Thomas Hughes,

of St. John's-college, for the "Greek Ode;" to Mr. John Lonsdale, of King's, for the "Latin Ode;" and to Mr. Edward Alderson, sen. of Caius college, for the "Epigrams."

*Married*] At Downham Market, Mr. William Dobson, to Miss Martha Bell.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Ashton, of St. Ives, Bucks, to Miss Eliz. Simpson, second daughter of Mr. Richard S.

*Died.*] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Darlow, wife of Mr. Jos. D.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gregory, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Marshall, of Standground, and wife of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Tasburgh, Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. to Miss Hannah Gurney, daughter of John G. esq. of Earlham.

At Yarmouth, Captain Thomas Grimstone, to Miss Ann Shardelow.—Mr. Thomas Ransome, to Miss Sarah Breize.

William Firth, esq. attorney-general of Upper Canada, to Miss Ann Waits, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert W. of Crostwick.

Mr. Edward Parson, of Attleburgh, to Miss A. T. Barlow, youngest daughter of the late Thomas B. esq.

*Died*] At Norwich, Mrs. De Visme, wife of Philip De V. esq.—Mr. Abraham Howard, 68.—Mrs. Mitchell, 85.—Mr. John English, 74.—Mr. Isaac Hoyle, surveyor of his Majesty's customs for this city, 77.—Mr. John Barwell, 65.—Miss Rebecca Campin, 15.—Mr. G. King, 27.—Mrs. Prentice, 71.

At Hilborough, Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. S. of the Swan Inn, 27.

At Holt House, near Lynn, Mrs. Forster.

At Lynn, Mr. Scarnell.—Mrs. Hamilton, relict of Dr. H.—Mr. Daniel Browne, an officer in the Lynn and Freebridge rifle corps.—Mr. Goodear, coachmaker.

At Worstead, Mrs. Ann Miller, late of Yarmouth, 102. During her life, the uniform mildness of her manners, her sound understanding, and sincere piety, rendered her an object of esteem and reverence. She retained her faculties to the last moments of her long protracted life.

At Carlton Rode, Mrs. Woodrow, 32.

At Reymerstone, the Rev. William Grigson.

At Cranwich, Mr. John Whistler, 94.

At Ormsby, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Maria Beart, wife of Mr. Jehosaphat B. and only daughter of the late Francis Hogan, esq. of Norwich, 28.

At Asiaccon, Mr. Richard Utting, 55.

At Calton, Mrs. Spalding, mother of Mr. S. wine merchant of Norwich, 78.

At Swaffham, Mr. Nichols Martin, 34.—Mrs. Wright, 96.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Ann Bell, a maiden lady, 78.

At Blickling, Mrs. Hannah Greenacre, 86.

At Stanfield Hall, Miss Preston, eldest daughter of the Rev. George P. 15.

At Wortwell, the Rev. H. Lewelyn, 20 years pastor of the independent congregations at Harleston and Wortwell.

At Hockering, Mr. Edward Shardelow.

At Erpingham, Mr. Woolmer Cubitt, 70.

At Harleston, Mr. St. John Priest, son of the late Mr P surgeon, 22.

At Ingoldsthorpe, Mrs. Davy, wife of the Rev. William D.

At Breccles Hall, near Laxlingford, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Philip Ryley T.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. William Crisp, of Beccles, to Miss Read, of Walberswick.

Mr. R. N. Mallows, of Thelnetham, to Miss Clift, daughter of James C. gent. of Mildenhall.

At Weston, the Rev. Gunton Postle, rector of Ringsfield, to Mrs. Cerjat, of Weston-hall.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hooker, druggist, to Miss L. Quinton.

*Died.*] At Bury, Abraham Jenkins, esq. alderman and chief magistrate of the borough, and clerk of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Sore, relict of Mr. S. cooper, 68.—Miss Ann Kitson, only child of Mr. Joshua K. 20.

At Caverham, Mr. William Cornell, 77.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Chenery, relict of Mr. John C. 90.

At Halesworth, G. Suggate, gent. formerly a watchmaker, and one of the oldest inhabitants, having been 67 years a resident householder.—Thomas Miller, gent. formerly a stationer and post-master of that place, 83.

Mrs. Stockdale, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Mendham, 84.

At Wattisfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, relict of John H. gent. formerly of Walsingham, 81.

At Stowmarket, Mr. William Hurwood, who for 30 years previous to his death has been unable to raise a hand to his mouth or a foot from the ground.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Shead.

At Billington, Mr. Thomas Mayston, 75.

At Melton, Mr. Daniel Johnston, governor of the House of Industry, 57.

At Frostenden, Mrs. Gooch, wife of Wm. G. esq.

#### ESSEX.

The late Agricultural Show of Stock, at Chelmsford was in general good. T. Honeywood esq. and R. C. Haselfoot, esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C. C. Western, esq. had some very good South Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulls, and pigs. R. M. Robinson, esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet

four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr. Buttle, a good black stallion.—Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings.—The Premiums for Stock were awarded as follow:—To James Stratton, esq. the silver medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr. George Marshall, of Kelvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Kelvedon, ditto, for the best cow; to Filmer Honeywood, esq. ditto, for the best ram and ewe hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, esq. ditto, for the best fat wether. There were no candidates for the long-wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in husbandry.

*Married.*] The Rev. Henry Van Voort, of Woodham Ferris, to Miss Sarah B. Stevens, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Panfield.

At Springfield, James Caldwell, esq. barrack-master of Chelmsford, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. Richard D.

At Newport, Mr. Ginn, aged 80, to Mrs. Lambert, 81.

*Died.*] At Debden Parsonage, a few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. Totton, the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Debden.

At Rochford, Mrs. Harridge, wife of Mr. David H. 66.

At South Weald, Mrs. Mary Lodge wife of Jas L. esq. 68.

At Malden, Mr. Edward Edwards, attorney, 28.

At Maryland, William Smith, esq.

At Ridgewell Causeway, Mrs. Mary Chapland, 60.

#### KENT.

It is in contemplation to apply for an act of parliament for making a turnpike road from Hythe, through Stone-street, to Canterbury.

A few days since, as a labourer, in the employ of John Julius Angerstein, esq. was digging up some earth in the orchard at the woodlands, at Blackheath, he found an earthen pot, which, on inspection, was found to contain 253 pieces of silver coin, most of them bearing the head of Queen Elizabeth. They are in high preservation, and in size about that of a dollar, but much thinner.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, W. Smith, esq. surgeon of the royal artillery, to Miss Maria Brown.—Captain Turner, of the royal waggon train, to Miss Browning, of Waltham.—Thomas Church, gent. to Miss Rebecca Webb, both of Rochester.

At Herne, Captain Tross, to Miss Fairbairn.



At Chatham, Mr. Martin, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Fry.—Mr. W. Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham K. esq.

Robert Townley, esq. of Redwell Lodge, Herts, to Miss Newing, of Ramsgate.

At Wittersham, W. Snood, esq. of Brookland, to Miss Charlotte Sims.

*Died.*] At Lydd, Robert Cobb, esq.

At Hartclip, Mr. Hart, schoolmaster, 84.

At Tenderden, Miss Sawyer, daughter of John S. esq.—Mr. Robert Curtis, sen. 77.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Goulding, 27.—Mr. Smith Mead.—Mr. Edward Burgess, upwards of thirty years clerk of the parish of St. Andrew, 80.

At Wye, Mr. Luckhurst, 72.—Mrs. Oliver.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Maclean, surgeon, 52.

At Sheerness, Mr. Thompson, surgeon-major of the Denbigh militia.—Lieut. Welsh, of the Cardigan militia, 19.

At the Grove, Seven Oaks, in her 89th year, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. and sister of the late Earl Camden. Her faculties were to the last unimpaired, sound and clear. Her capacity was not inferior to that of her brother, and she resembled him in her eloquence. Her manners were as engaging as they were dignified: and her prudence in every circle of domestic life, could only be surpassed by her goodness of heart. She was religious, moral, and humane; and died, universally respected, admired, and beloved by her numerous friends.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Samuel H. esq.

Near Woolwich, Mrs. H. Green sister to Sir W. G.

At New Romney, Mr. John Miller, postmaster.

At Dover, Lieut. J. Dawson, of the first Surrey militia.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. barrack master, at the Western Heights.—William Starr, esq. formerly commander of one of his Majesty's packets on that station, 76.—Mrs. Benhall, 76.

At Deptford, George Hatton, esq.

At Margate, Miss Harriet Jefferson, daughter of the late James J. esq. of Chancery-lane, London.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Christian Frank, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter F. rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and vicar of Chatham.

At Chislechurch, Mrs. Oakley, wife of W. O. esq.

At Appledore, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. Jeffery M. sen. 81.

At Town Sutton, Mr. John Crispe, jun.

At Woolwich, Mr. Moore, many years surgeon of the Laboratory.

At Harrietsham, Mrs. Munn.

At Loose Court, near Maidstone, George, son of Edward Penfold, esq. 8.

#### SURREY.

Lately was opened for the public reception of merchants' vessels, the Grand Surrey Canal Dock at Rotherhithe, amidst the acclamations of the populace, and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen proprietors, who afterwards retired to the London Tavern, dined and spent the evening with conviviality. The vessels entered the dock under a salute of cannon, streamers flying, with a martial band of music, playing popular airs. This dock or basin from its extensive capacity will contain about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels at any draught of water in which they can approach the pool. This public work was first suggested and laid out by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, and an act of parliament immediately after obtained for its execution. The dock and main line of canal and collateral cuts are as follows. The ship dock immediately communicating with the River Thames, a little below the King's Mills, Rotherhithe gives admission into the grand dock, or basin. On the North, South, East, and West side of the latter, is an extensive site for building wharfs, warehouses, &c.; and in the centre of the dock or basin a large island for the same purpose, to which there is access by a draw-bridge. The convenience of this dock for the erection of warehouses, granaries, depots for coals, &c. so near the metropolis, sufficiently speak for its utility. The main line of canal passing from the dock or basin runs nearly in a south line on the west of Deptford, and from thence in a west line crossing the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham roads, enters the Thames again at Vauxhall Creek, a little above the site where the intended stone bridge, now before parliament, is proposed to be carried over the Thames. Attached to this main line is a collateral cut to Peckham, Horse-monger-lane, Southwark, and Butt-lane, Deptford; the whole of this range of eight miles is upon one entire level, without a lock, and peninsulates the south of the metropolis, with which the Croydon Canal forms a junction, that is proposed to be finished in the course of this summer, with the part of the main line before described, now that the dock has opened a communication with the Thames. The upper lines and levels of this canal extend from Kennington Common, along the wash-way, to Rushey Green, Stockwell, passing in the vicinity of Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham. The company of proprietors are now applying to parliament to make a collateral cut from the Bricklayers' Arms to the main line of the canal near where it crosses the Kent Road, for the use of passage-boats, by which means much facility will be given to persons passing from London to Peckham, Deptford, Greenwich, and parts adjacent; as well as to Croydon, and hereafter to more distant parts of the county. The capability of extending this line to Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, has been ascertained and surveyed by the engineer, who proposed a route through Guildford, Farnham, Alton, and Alresford, to Winchester, there to join the river Itchen, which is navigable from Southampton to that place. And if they joined the Basingstoke Canal at Shepperton, there would be very little cutting required to form a junction with Alresford and Southampton, thus opening an extensive communication with our naval arsenals at Portsmouth, and those of the counties of Surrey and Kent.

*Married.*] At Kingston, Lieutenant Collier, of the Royal Navy, to Miss F. Pinhorn, of Portsea.

At Norden, Thomas Tervey, M.D. of Coventry, to Miss Sales, daughter of Astley S. esq. of Spondon, Derbyshire.

*Died.*] At Chertsey, Mr. R. Wettan, bookseller, 65.

At Richmond, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, a man of extraordinary mental abilities. What is a little extraordinary, Mr Farnham's horse dropped down and died, about an hour before the decease of his master.

At Bagshot, Mrs. Susanna Cafe, wife of Mr. Abraham C. surgeon. She was the second daughter of the late Montague Bacon, of Baxford, Suffolk, many years physician to Greenwich Hospital.

## SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Lewes, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, and of St. John Baptist in the Cliff.—Mrs. English, wife of Mr. Joseph E.

At East Bourne, Mr. Gibbs, surgeon and apothecary.

At Wars, in the parish of Chailey, Mr. Jenner, yeoman.

## HAMPSHIRE.

The establishment of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth is to be considerably increased, and there is to be a mathematical professor to superintend it, with a salary of 600*l.* per annum. The Senate of Cambridge are requested to nominate three graduates of the university who are well skilled in mathematics, and the Lords of the Admiralty are to make choice of one of them for the professorship.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Tho. Mottley, esq. of the customs, to Miss Corrie, daughter of the late Lieutenant C. of the royal navy.—Mr. Fricker, to Mrs. Bramble, widow of the late Mr. B.

*Died.*] At Southampton, W. Biddulph, esq. son of Lady B.—Miss Linlold, daughter of William F. esq.—Mr. Crocker.

At Bannisters, Miss Fitzhugh, eldest daughter of William E. esq. M.D.

At Jersey, Captain Le Gros, of the royal navy.

At Brockhurst Lodge, near Gosport, Mrs. March, wife of Matthias M. esq.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Taber, 70.—Mr.

William Grist.—Mr. Fault, sen.—Mrs. Timins, wife of Major T. of the royal marines.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. of the royal naval academy.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Devizes, Mr. Joye, solicitor, to Miss Lewis.

At Marlborough, the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Margaret, second daughter of John Ward, esq.

Mr. James Maishmead of Langley Burrell, to Miss Kitty Dark, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. of Christian Malford.

At West Kington, Mr. R. King, to Miss Mary Comly.

At Keynsham, Mr. T. Gulley, to Miss Mary Proctor.

At Church Yatton, near Chippenham, Mr. John Witchell, of Stoke Farm, Bristol, to Miss E. H. Witchell.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Mundy, jun. to Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. James B.

*Died.*] At Great Cheverell, Abraham Belamy, esq.

At Baynton, W. Long, esq. a much respected branch of the ancient family of that name, which has so long flourished in this county, and a member of which now represents it in parliament.

At Urchfont, Mr. Joseph Legge, son of the Rev. Mr. L.

At Bradford, Mr. Samuel Stevens.—Mr. George Edwards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas E. 26.

At Westford, near Devizes, Mrs. Layland, 46.

At Corsham, Miss S. B. Boughton, daughter of the late Francis B. esq.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At New Windsor, Richard Robinson, esq. to Miss Martha Chitty.

At Reading, the Rev. O. A. Jeary, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Miss Billing.

*Died.*] At Windsor, Mrs. Pearsall, wife of Mr. P. attorney, 38.

At Reading Mr. Shaylor, upwards of twenty years keeper of the bridewell of this town.—Mrs. Cottrell.—Mr. William Dredge.—Mr. Williams, of the Castle.

At Newbury, Mrs. King.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Hardyman, formerly master of the Lamb inn there, 70.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. L.

At Bradfield, Mrs. Robins, sister to Mr. R.

At Inkpen, Mr. George Baster, eldest son of Mr. John B.

At Ham-Marsh Farm, Mr. Williams, 67.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Payn, wife of James P. esq.—Mr. Freeman, of the Red-lion Inn.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chard, J. R. Clarke, esq. attorney, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

At Wells, Mr. Reeves, attorney of Glastonbury.



tonbury, to Miss Maria Porch, only daughter of T. P. esq.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinross house, county of Kinross.

At Bristol, John Thornton, esq. of Sculwater, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of — C. esq. of Leckinfield, in the same county.—L. Yates, esq. of Brecon, to Miss Crane, daughter of Dr. C.—Ensign R. Lloyd, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss M. Huggett, of Dover.—Mr. Edgell, surgeon, to Miss J. Griffiths, daughter of E. G. esq. barrister.

At Stowey-house, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the dowager viscountess Hawarden.

At Frome, Mr. James Perks, of Monkton Combe, to Miss Jane Brownjohn, third daughter of Jos. B. esq.

At Road, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss M. Signell, whose united ages do not exceed 28 years.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Beddoe, wife of Mr. B. 46.—Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron founder.—Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, distinguished in his profession as a man of the most accurate science, the tenderest humanity, and most unremitting exertion.

At Clifton, Lady Eliz. Magenis, daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

At Bathford, Sarah, wife of George Yeeles, esq. 23.

At Seaborough House, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridout, esq.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Came, near Dorchester, the Hon. Lionel Damer, only brother to the Earl of Dorchester.

At Yeovil, Mr. W. Collins, son of the late Thomas C. esq. of Chard.

At Charmouth John Bragge, esq.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

On the morning of the 22d of May, a tremendous calamity befell the little town of Chudleigh, the greatest part of which was destroyed by fire. It began in a bake-house, and the explosion of a quantity of gun-powder, contributed to extend the flames among the thatched houses, of which the place was principally composed, so that all attempts to check their fury proved ineffectual. The only fire-engine in the place was consumed. The church fortunately escaped, and served as a refuge for the inhabitants, not one of whom, however, is known to have perished. The total number of houses destroyed by the conflagration was 180, besides outhouses, many of which were of greater value than the dwelling houses, and the total loss amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 70,000*l*. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants, and as

this calamity is perhaps the most distressing and severe that has occurred in this kingdom for a long period, it is hoped that the subscription will become general; as, to relieve the sufferings of the distressed, and to administer the balm of comfort to those who have suffered by unavoidable misfortune, is the glorious boast, as it is the most amiable trait, of the British character.

*Married.*] At Stoke Dumarell, Robert Palk, esq. of Plymouth dock, to Mrs. Hill, relict of Richard H. esq. late captain in the royal navy.

Mr. John Parry, of Wrexham, to Miss M. Lockyer, daughter of O. L. esq. of Exmouth.

At Exeter, Mr. Leigh, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Curtis.

At Heavitree, Frederic Le Mesurier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Brock, daughter of W. B. esq.

*Died.*] At Fast Anstey, the Rev. John Bond, M. A. (late of Crediton), rector of the above parish, and Kennerleigh, 81. He was a man of the most unsullied reputation, inflexible integrity, exemplary in all the relative duties of a husband, father, and friend.

At Ridgway, near Plympton, Mrs. Lockyer, the lady of E. Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth, 47. She was daughter of the late Dr. Penrose, of Stonehouse, and sister of James Penrose, esq. surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. master in the Royal Navy, 42.

At Starcross, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkley, wife of Mr. James B. and only surviving child of that ingenious antiquary the late Mr. Wm. Chapple, formerly of Exeter.

At Gray's Loman, near Tiverton, Mrs. Jane Oxenham, 79.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Mill, 91.

At East Ogwell, Mrs. Walton, 92.

At Ashburton, Mr. Wm. Fabyan, an eminent clothier.

At Coomb's Farm, near Exeter, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Dartmouth, 39.

At Georgeham, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Penelope Hole, mother of the Rev. Thomas H. rector of that place, 89.

At Tiverton, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Ridd, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish, and serjeant of the marines at the taking of Belleisle in 1761.

At Fremington, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of that place. He retired to bed at his usual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found a corpse.

At Plymouth, Mr. Steart, aged 80 years. He had been for forty-five years serjeant-major of the South Devon regiment of militia, now commanded by Colonel Lord Rolle, but had for some years retired from the service: he was supposed to have known the duty of a serjeant-major in the field, and the interior economy of a regiment, as well as any man in the British army. When his

Major

Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, who was graciously pleased to notice Mr. Steart on several occasions. Mr. Steart was an excellent companion, and had a most retentive memory, full of entertaining anecdotes; and died, as he lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintance—Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. David A. sen.—Mrs. Derby, relict of W. D. esq. and mother of Lieut. D. of the royal navy, 65.

At Silverton, Mrs. Richards, mother of the Rev. W. R. master of Tiverton school.

At Barnstaple, Mr. John Hill, surgeon.

At Star Cross, Mrs. Mary Brailsford, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. of Exeter, 62.  
At Trusham, Mr. John Harris, 73.  
At Furge, John Cann, esq. 84.  
At Ipplepen, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Adam P. esq. of Exeter.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. Stephen Williams, of Padstow, to Miss Mary Chapman, of Fowey.

*Died.*] At St. Columb, Eliz. Parkyn, 102.  
At Mawgan, near St. Columb, Mr. Wm. Cayer.

At Polkerris, Mr. John Cole.

At Launceston, the Rev. Wm. Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beaworthy.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Leeward Island fleet, just arrived, has brought home a considerable quantity of West India produce, of which the public sales have been, viz.—

By S. Dixon.....	510 Casks Sugar, from	52s. to 78s. 6d. per cwt.
Blacke, and Co. ..	643 ditto .....	52s. to 73s. 6d. ditto.
Kymer and Co. ..	628 ditto.....	51s to 63s. ditto.
W. Anderson ....	421 ditto.....	42s. to 78s. ditto.
Kymer, and Co. ..	1025 ditto Coffee .....	90s. to 140s. ditto.
Coles, and Co. ....	721 ditto ditto.....	90s. to 150s. ditto.
Blacke, and Co. ....	900 ditto ditto.....	80s. to 160s. ditto.
Ditto .....	200 Bags Foreign ditto.	112s. to 117s. ditto.
Ditto .....	720 Bags Cotton.....	1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.
Battye, and Co. ..	40 Serons Indigo .....	7s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.
Blacke, and Co. ..	17 ditto .....	5s. to 10s 3d. per lb
Coles, and Co. ....	180 Logs of Mahogany .....	1s 2d. to 2s. per foot.
Ditto .....	23 Tons Logwood, chipt .....	15l. 6s. to 15l. 17s. per ton.

The prices of all kinds of West India produce are rather lower since our last report, and likely to remain so until the export for the Northern parts of Europe recommence. The East India Company have declared for sale 29,332 bags of sugar; as also 4435 bags of sugar privileged, on the 30th of June, prompt 25th of September following. The importations of wines have likewise been very considerable, viz.—

From Oporto.....	(Port).....	31205 gallons
Spain .....	(Sherry).....	5891 ditto.
Lisbon .....	(Lisbon).....	3109 ditto.
Teneriffe .....	(Vidonia).....	5489 ditto.
E. and W. Indies .....	(Madeira).....	20997 ditto.
France, Guernsey, &c....	(Claret).....	11700 ditto.

The prices keep up of all kinds of wines, particularly the wine of superior quality, being much demanded at present in this country, and very scarce abroad. Old port wine sells at 100l. per pipe; and some peculiar Madeiras have brought the enormous price of 150l. per pipe: at the same time all kind of inferior wines are very low in price, and in little demand. 27,874 gallons of brandy have lately been imported from France!!! the price from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per gallon.\* Of rum, 16 976 gallons has been imported from Jamaica, price 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per gallon, for exportation. Of Geneva, from Holland, 97 10 gallons, price 20s. to 21s. per gallon.

139,529lbs. of cotton wool has also been imported, which, at this time, comes to a dull market, owing to the state of our manufactories at Manchester, and other parts of the North,

\* The people of England are formally called upon to evince their patriotism by abstaining from the consumption of every article of French produce and manufacture, until a more liberal policy towards this country shall animate the government of France. French wines, French brandies, and every article of French produce and manufacture, ought to be placed under an interdict in every English family, from a sentiment of patriotism only. Our luxurious habits occasion us to be the best customers of France, and the law of retaliation, though beneath the dignity of the British government, ought to be practised by the people. At a time when all the property of a Frenchman would be confiscated for having in his possession a single yard of English broad cloth, we are taking from the French, in articles of wanton luxury, upwards of a million per annum!

where



where the want of an export to the Continent is much felt at this time. Our woollen manufacturers, however, at Leeds, Halifax, &c. enjoy, at present, a brisk trade; and orders have been so considerable lately, that all hands are employed. In the West, the trade is not so brisk for fine cloths, except those for the London market. However, there is no depression in the trade.

The outward bound fleet for India (the pursers of which are already at Portsmouth) take out a considerable quantity of British manufactured goods of all descriptions, a continuance of which, at this present time, is much to be wished for, so as to give life to the towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, &c. &c. and it is with pleasure we announce the arrival of very considerable orders for the West Indies, where all kind of European articles are wanted.

In the North of Ireland the linen manufactures flourish in the greatest degree; and within a few days 213,465 yards have been imported thence to London alone. The prices have advanced, particularly the coarser kind, from about 10d. to 18d. per yard; the finer sort keeps steady; and the very fine ones, upwards of 5s. per yard, not much demanded.

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 22.	May 29.	June 5.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 10 .....	34 10 ..	34 8 ..	Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Altona .....	34 11 .....	34 11 ..	34 9 ..	— Sussex, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	36.....	36 24 ..	35 10 ..	— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Paris .....	24 16 .....	24 16 ..	24 14 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 6l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49½ .....	50.....	49½ .....	— Sussex, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples .....	42 .....	42.....	42.....	— Farnham, 10l. to 11l. per cwt.
Genoa .....	45 .....	45.....	45.....	Average price of Sugar, 18th inst. 31s. 10d.
Lisbon .....	65 .....	65.....	65.....	per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid
Oporto .....	65 .....	65.....	65.....	or payable thereon, on the importation into
Dublin .....	10½ .....	18½ .....	10½ .....	Great Britain.

The 3 per cent consols this month have been from 63½ to 63¾.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 26, New Bridge-street, London:—The Coventry Canal, 530l. per Share; the dividend for the last half year was 14l. per Share, nett.—Stourbridge, 185l. the last half yearly dividend 5l. 10s.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. paying 8l. per Share, nett, per annum.—Grand Junction, 90l. including the half yearly dividend of 1l. 10s. nett, per Share, payable July 6th.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Croydon, 55l.—Kennett and Avon, 20l.—Union, 26l. for 91l. paid.—Lancaster, 19l.—Swansea Harbour Bonds, 75l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 150l. per cent dividing 5l. per cent nett, at Midsummer and Christmas.—London Dock, 118l. to 121l. per cent.—East India Dock, 123l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 115l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 4s. to 7s. per Share premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**THE** crops of wheat, barley, and beans, since the commencement of the dry warm weather, have recovered the check given them by the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month. Tares, clovers, and artificial grasses, are every where flourishing and luxuriant, yielding an heavy swath. The turnip fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and a large scope of land has been already sown with the Swedish sort. The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales, per quarter, is 74s. 6d.; of Barley, 36s. 11d.; and of Oats, 28s. 3d.

In the Fen districts, where the drainage has been incomplete, or the banks broken by the heavy rains which fell in the latter end of May, many thousand acres of oats are spoiled, and the wheat, beans, and barley, on the high lands, much injured in their growth, so that much of them will never exceed half a crop. Their mowing grounds, on the banks of the rivers, have been completely inundated, and the crops of grass totally spoiled. Fortunately, the high meadows and artificial grasses, which are now mowing, yield heavy crops, and the extensive cow commons are in excellent condition, keeping large stocks. The usual fen operations of paring and burning, for coleseed, although impeded in the beginning by wet, have been renewed, and carried on with much activity.

In the midland counties the pastures are flourishing, and the meadows are nearly ready for the scythe, and will yield good crops. Round the metropolis the hay harvest is nearly finished. The crop is generally of good quality, and has been well got in; but the bulk is not so great as in some seasons.

It is worthy of observation, that since the Middlesex hay farmers have discontinued the practice of making very large stacks, they seldom suffer from heating and firing. The stacks now made, rarely ever exceed eight or ten yards in length by 472, or six yards in breadth.

Little variation has been experienced in the prices of Lean Stock, at the recent Fairs, where Horses, Sheep, and Cattle, have been brought in plenty, and met with some buyers.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.

## REPORT OF THE PROGRESS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY, FOR JUNE, 1807.—(To be continued.)

THE last month has afforded but little of novelty in this science. The usual periodical publications, the Botanical Magazine, Botanist's Repository, Paradisus Londinensis, and English Botany, continue regularly; but it is with regret that we observe that Exotic Botany, from the same pen and pencil as the last-mentioned work, has been dormant for some months past. This is the more to be lamented, as we were promised a continuation of the very interesting plants discovered in Northern India, by Dr. Buchanan; we trust, however, that the design is not laid aside.

The Botanical Magazine for June gives us drawings, and, more or less detailed, descriptions of the following plants:—*Xylophylla latifolia*, *lantana annua*, *gesneria tomentosa*, *fuchsia lycioides*, *scilla sibirica*, *narcissus orientalis* (*var. δ flava*), *trillium erectum* (*var. β albiflorum*), *colchicum variegatum*. Dr. Sims remarks, that the genus *xylophylla* does not differ from *phyllanthus*, as the latter is at present constituted; indeed Jussieu, while he has continued the erroneous designation of the former genus, which Linnæus adopted from Browne, expresses his doubts on the subject. As, however, the genus *phyllanthus* is probably much more extensive even than is at present known, we think the Doctor has done right to continue the name of *xylophylla* to this and the immediately related species, which perhaps the peculiarity of its inflorescence is sufficient to justify our considering as a distinct genus, and *infraescentia crems ramulorum foliiformium* might have been added to the generic characters. Both genera are said here to be more properly inserted in the class and order *monœcia monadelphia*, immediately after *ricinus*; an arrangement possessing an advantage which ought certainly never to be lost sight of, that of bringing plants of the same natural family nearer together, without encroaching on the rules of the system; for besides *ricinus*, *jatropha*, and *croton*, here mentioned, *herculia hippomane* and *hura*, are also of the same natural order, and occupy the same place in the Linnæan system.

*Lantana annua*, though known to Miller, is supposed to have been never before figured. We owe our present possession of this plant to Lord Holland.

The next four plants in the above list are commented upon by Mr. Bellendenthier, late Gawler, who seems to have undertaken to illustrate the Linnæan natural orders of *emata* & *coronaria*, the plants of which having, many of them, been long cultivated in the gardens of Europe, and thus become crowded with varieties, and many others introduced of late from the Cape of Good Hope, and hardly known to botanists but by the very inadequate descriptions of Thunberg, in his *Orodromus*, have been a sort of opprobrium to the science, no two authors agreeing to what genus the individual species should be referred, or in applying to them the same name; a more acceptable office could therefore hardly have been undertaken. Of the first of these orders, so complete an account is no where to be met with as in the Botanical Magazine, and, by the same author, in the Annals of Botany. *Scilla sibirica* is here considered as a variety of *S. amœna*, but of the propriety of this we entertain some doubt: at the same time we applaud the caution which this author shews, not unnecessarily, to increase the number of species; and whilst we are indulged with descriptions and figures of the most remarkable of these varieties, the science loses nothing if real species should now and then be enumerated as such, when we have appropriate names to call them by; but if ever varieties from any cause become permanent, that is, when similar plants are always produced from seed, without any disposition in the offspring to revert back to the form of the original parent, these become as necessary to be recorded, to form a complete history of the genus, as any other species.

In his account of *colchicum variegatum*, Mr. Ker has taken the opportunity of subjoining a synoptical view of the species at present known. These are,

*Montanum*, Wild (*herendera bulbocodium*, Redonté).

*Arenarium*, Kitaib. Pl. rar. Hung. (*colch. montanum verric*, fl. Clus. Hist.)

*Bulbocodium*, Gawl. (*bulbocodium vernal*, Bot. Mag.)

*Autumnale*, Engl. Bot. 133.

*Polyanthum*, Gawl. (*colchicum pannonicum*, Clus. Hist.)

*Variegatum*, Bot. Mag. 1028.

*Byzantinum*, Gawl. (*colch. byzantinum*, Clus. Hist.)



Of *polyanthemon* the author expresses a doubt whether it be a sufficiently distinct species; and inquires if *colchicum lusitanicum fritillaricum*, & *C. neapolitanum fritillaricum* of Parkinson's Paradise, may not be specifically distinct from any of the above.

The Botanist's Repository contains, 1. A large figure, on a folio plate, of a new species, a variety of the tree *pæony*, which is here called *pæonia papaveracea* (*papaveræa*, or *papaverata*, would have been more classical), from the globular form of the seed vessel, the six capsules coalescing into one six-celled fruit, leaving only their extremities free. 2. *Dionna ovata*. 3. *Protea divaricata*, a species very nearly allied to *P. anemonifolia* of Bot. Mag. and like that of a native of New South Wales. 4. *Goodenia tenella*, a new species of this very interesting genus, and a very pretty little plant, but not extraordinary well figured. 5. *Lythrum fruticorum* Lin. This is the *grisea tomentosa* of Comandei plants, and Willdenow's species plants. *Woodfordia floribunda* of Salisbury. It is surprising that it should be claimed here as a discovery that this plant is the *lythrum fruticorum* of Linnæus, this name being expressly quoted as a synonym by all the above authors, but was deemed by them to differ too much in the structure of the flower to admit of being united with the genus *lythrum*.

The *Paradisus Londinensis* contains, 1. *Claytonia Caroliniana* of Michaux, here called *C. spatulæfolia*, as Mr. Salisbury, deaf to all remonstrances against the continual changing of names, never adopts such as do not accord with his own principles of nomenclature. The figure of *Cl. virginica*, in the Botanical Magazine, is here accused of falsely representing the petals as lanceolate and sharp, instead of obovate and retuse; but this criticism, we suspect, is unjust. Perhaps two species may have been confounded under this name, or the petals may be subject to vary in their shape; for we possess a description taken from a living plant, and of older date than the figure in the Botanical Magazine, in which we find the petals are said to be "ovate lanceolate." 2. *Begonia nitida*. 3. *Burtonia grossulariæfolia*, a new genus, nearly allied to *Dilenia* and *Hibbertia*, named in memory of David Burton, an industrious gardener, sent by Sir Joseph Banks to New South Wales, to collect seeds for the Royal Garden at Kew, on which mission he unfortunately died. Mr. Salisbury has here attempted to establish a new natural order, under the appellation of *dilleniææ*, for this botanist being, by his own confession, fastidiously averse from the high-sounding Greek termination of *oides*, has invented a Gallico-Latin terminology to his natural orders; but with what success to an English ear, may be easily inferred from one of which he has given an account in the *Annals of Botany*, vol. II. page 69, the *Nymphæææ*!

That charming work, the *English Botany*, now proceeding with hasty strides to a conclusion, with respect to *phænogamous* plants, at least, though the unpublished *cryptogamous* ones are still numerous, contains, in the last number, besides seven lichens and one *fucus*, *sisymbrium terrestre* of Curtis, who first distinguished it as a species from *amphibium*; *sinapis arvensis*; *urtica dioica*; and *medicago saliva*; the last has, indeed, little right to be enumerated in a list of plants indigenous to the British isles; but far from blaming its introduction, we believe it will be generally acceptable, if all the plants cultivated in our fields should be included; for who, in his search after native plants, would not wish to understand what he meets with, not scattered here and there, skulking, as it were, from his prying eye, but covering acres of ground in proud array.

### NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Advancing spring profusely spreads abroad  
Flowers of all hues, with sweetest fragrance stor'd;  
Where'er she treads, Love gladdens every plain,  
Delight on tip-toe bears her lucid train;  
Sweet Hope, with conscious brow, before her flies,  
Anticipating wealth from summer skies.

MAY 20. Some *silkworm's* eggs, which I had placed in a south window, began this day to be hatched; but nearly a week elapsed before all the caterpillars had quitted their shells.

May 23. The flowers of the *hawthorn* begin to expand. The *ash-trees* are putting forth their first leaves; and the *bolly* is in flower.

A *puss moth* (*phalæna vinula* of Linnæus) emerged from its chrysalid state this day. It was a female; and, as I had already several specimens, I put it out of the window. On the following morning this insect was found nearly in the same place where I had left her. She was accompanied by a male, and had deposited against the window frame a great number of eggs. I collected several, and placed them on paper in the window of my sitting room, in order, if caterpillars proceeded from them, to watch their changes.

May 30th. The wind in the east, and the weather very stormy, attended by a considerable fall of rain.

The mackrel-fishers have been employed for several days, but hitherto without success; and

and if, the present easterly winds continue to prevail, there will be no chance whatever of their catching any fish.

May 30th. The eastern winds are still prevalent. Many of the gardens have been considerably injured by them. The *cockchafers*, however, which, a few days ago, were to be seen in great abundance, have all been driven away. As I have not observed any of these insects lying dead, either in the roads or fields, it is not improbable that they may have passed into the interior of the country. An observing and intelligent friend, who resides near me, says, that after being driven away, they sometimes return: such, however, has not been the case this year. I am informed that the country people here generally look for two or three days of stormy weather from the east, in the month of May. For the last four years, their observations have been remarked to be correct.

The *walnut* and *chestnut-trees* are in flower and leaf.

June 5. Those beautiful plants the *white* and *yellow water lilies* (*nymphaea alba* and *lutea*) are in flower.

June 7. I found a female of the *leptura inquisitor* of Linnæus, on one of the flowers of the *dog-rose*, in the same place where, four years ago, I found the same insects.

The *death-watches* (*ptinus tessellatus*) are no longer heard.

June 9. This morning some of the eggs laid by the *puss moth* above-mentioned were hatched. The caterpillars proceeding from them were of a blackish colour, and about two lines in length. They had each two tails, about the length of their body, and a process of considerable length and thickness on each side of the head.

*Wheat* is in ear, and the *bedge rose* (*rosa arvensis*) is in flower.

June 11. The *Austrian*, or *yellow rose*, (*rosa austriaca*), *meadow clary* (*salvia pratensis*), and *milk thistle* (*cardus marianus*), are in flower.

June 16. For some days past *salmon* have been caught in tolerable quantity. *Labsters* and *prawns* are this year very scarce on our coast.

Hampshire.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.40.	June 18.	Wind N.	Highest 81°.	May 25.	Wind East
Lowest 29.60.	June 9.	Wind N.W.	Lowest 40°.	— 30.	Wind East
Greatest } 39-hundredths of variation in } an inch.			Greatest } 9°. variation in } 24 hours.		
The mercury stood 29.8 only at noon, on the 16th, and on the next day at same hour it was as high as 30.19.			On the 30th ult. as is seen above, the mercury was at 40°, but on the 31st it was at 49°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too trifling to be particularly noticed; we shall give it with the next report. Once only we have had a heavy rain, and it has rained also on five other days. Every other day of the month may be denominated brilliant, excepting two, in which clouds intercepted the sun's rays for a good part of the morning. The wind has been chiefly in the N. and N. E. though occasionally it has veered a little to the opposite points: one day it stood pretty steadily to the West, and once, we have noticed, stationary to the South.

The changes in the temperature and density of the atmosphere have, by no means, been remarkable. The thermometer standing at 81°, on the 25th of May, is very unusual, and a similar circumstance has not been known, in this climate, we believe, for very many years; but the average heat for the whole month, viz.—61° 564, is half a degree less than it was for the same period last year, although it is more than 7° higher than it was for June 1805; nevertheless in the same month, 1804, the average heat was 63°.

#### ERRATA.

Page 342, 1st col. line 38, for "enjoyed," read "plundered."—In the same page, 2d col. line 28, *dele* "his eldest son."

Page 507, in the Sonnet, for "Thou, eager e'en to guard the hardy bed,"—read "Thou, eager e'er to guard the hardy bed."—In page 508, instead of "Her temple's trembling texture seem'd to suit," read "Her temper's trembling texture seem'd to suit."

N. B. The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER will be published, as usual, on the last Day of JUNE, completing the Twenty-third Volume.